WEEKLY JOURNAL.

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GEO. D. PRENTRE Editors.

AGENTS.

Mt. Vernon, J. M. Lambdin, Hopkins Casevville. ville. town. Sam'l Ray, Jr., Tompkinsville. J. Edmiston, Crab Orchard. J. L. Magee, Cynthiana. for money due us for subscription to our paper.

Thos. R. Taylor, Lewisport.

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1863.

an act of the Kentucky Legislature to construct a railroad, branching from the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Bell's Tavern, and terminating at Glasgow in Barren county. The work was commenced on the Glasgow end of the road, the grading finished to a point beyond Beaver creek, and the abutments for a bridge over the creek erected, at a total expenditure of about eighty thousand dollars. The country between Glasgow and Beaver creek, through which the grade is completed, is hilly, while the rest of the route is the additional grading necessary to complete length of the road is about ten miles; timber grows in great profusion along the whole line, and the trouble and expense of procuring sills and other wood work will be a matter of labor only. The means of the company were exhausted about the time the rebellion was commenced, and since then nothing has been done, nor is anything likely to be done soon, unless the national authorities should conclude to finish the work, and to this subject we earnestly invite the attention of the Government. A large army is now stationed at Glasgow, and we presume it is intended to keep a large force there, as a base from which operations may be extended further South in the direction of the Cumberland river. The forage and subsistence of that army have necessarily to be hauled at an enormous expense from Cave City to Glasgow, over a road nearly twelve miles long. In consideration of the fact that so much has already been expended on this railroad, and that the portion of the work which requires the greatest outlay of money and expenditure of time is completed, it seems to us that it would be a matter of economy on the part of the Government to finish the entire road with all practicable expedition. The large force which is divided as teamsters and guards is a constant drain upon the strength of the army, while the hanling of subsistence from Cave City involves a very heavy expense. The additional cost necessary to the completion of the road

would not be heavy. We do not know what it would cost to can be no doubt that the expenditure would prove a matter of great economy to the Government. Those who patriotically desire to see the rebellion crushed must wish to adopt the very quickest and least expensive plan to accomplish it. We can conceive of no means which would facilitate the movements of the army, decrease the trouble and expense of transportation, and give efficient means for the concentration of troops more certain than the extension of railroads into the interior. Glasgow is a point of importance and it should can be made so at a very trifling expense compared with the advantages to accrue from the work, and we are therefore carnest in pressing this scheme upon the attention of the authorities.

Righty or ninety Confederate officers. it appears, were recently taken to City Point for exchange, but, the Confederate authorities declining to make exchanges, they were put on board the steamer Maple Leaf to be taken back to Fort Delaware. It is stated that, upon going on board, they gave their parole not to attempt to escape, so that only a small guard was deemed necessary. But, soon after leaving Old Point, they rose, and, readily overpowering the goard, ran into a creek and escaped. If this is true, wo to any of them who shall ever fall into Federal hands again. They should be demanded from the Confederate Government, though of course the de-

mand would be refused. If these prisoners did not give their parole, their escape was most disgraceful either to the guard for its want of proper vigilance or to the Federal authorities for furnishing a guard not strong enough to perform the important duty assigned to it. 'Tis scandalous, that, while all our officers, when taken, are kept in close confinement, reserved God only knows for what fate, rebel officers. captured at a heavy cost of toil and blood, are allowed to slip lightly through our fingers. We confess we are strongly inclined to believe that the guard on the Maple Leaf was too weak for any purpose. A few weeks ago we had occasion to go from Columbus, O., to Pittsburg upon a train on which were upwards of 200 Confederate officers with a guard of, we presume, not more than seven or eight men. The car we sat in contained probably fifty persons and only two guardsmen, and parently so with their guns standing near them. Repeatedly the prisoners around us sportively called each other's attention to the fact, remarking that they could, if they chose, disarm the guardsmen and escape as easily as they could step from one seat to another. And unquestionably they would have done so if they had not been on their way to be exchanged. We were rather surprised that they didn't choose to escape even as the case was, and thus save their Government the necessity of giving Federal prisoners in exchange for them. Whisky circulated very freely among them, and, although they all seemed kindly disposed and gentlemanly, many of them were no doubt ready for almost anything that a

The capture of rebel officers is a difficult and perilous work. For heaven's sake let which the adherents of the party in power them, when captured, be kept safe-at least so long as threats of death or imprisonment during the war are hanging over the heads of all captured Federal officers.

England's bitter enmity to this country is natural enough. A young fellow can hard licked his mother. But the old harridan de-

Feeling somewhat drowsy and sleepy." a member of the Twenty-sixth Kentucky writes to us from Russellville. O course his correspondence is not sufficiently

Messrs. Pilkington Brothers of Liver-

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1863.

We observe in the Cincinnati Com-"PENDLETON," which undertakes to "vindicate the Union party of the Sixth Congressional District in Kentucky." The individual who thus steps forward as the vindicator of ndividual who goes about proclaiming that in the late Congress our whole Congressional

not appoint regular delegations to the conven-tion. After naming two or three, and stating that several persons assumed to act for those counties without authority, he states that essentially the same thing occurred in Pendleton. Now, so far as Pendleton county is concerned, this statement is wholly untrue. The Journal's informant wholly misrepresented the fact. This county sent a regular delega-

"PENDLETON" here knocks down a man of straw set up by "Pendleron" himself. What

the responsibility of appointing the delegates for the whole county, a large majority of whom, however, refused to take part in the convention. Essentially the same thing occurred in Pendleton county, with essentially

That is to say, a single little meeting in Pendleton assumed the responsibility of appointing the delegates for the whole county, a considerable part of whom, however, refused to take part in the convention. This is what we said: and this "PENDLETON" does not denv. He is very careful to say nothing about it. comparatively level, and, therefore, the cost of He bravely knocks down his own man of straw but he doesn't so much as double his fist at the real man. And yet "PENDLETON" now receive reinforcements and organize for in the opening of his letter avows, that, but for what he desires to say on this point, the letter would never have been written. Certainly for all that he has said at last on this point the letter might better never have been written, so far as he and his friends are concerned, for, though silence gives consent, evasion proclaims it. He has opened his mouth only the more conspicuously to convict himself and his faction.

> Another of the points in question is this Mr. Menzies is a clever gentleman, but what right had he to come out in advance and bid defiance to the Union party of the district by declaring that he would not submit to a convention?

Menzies old no such thing. And "PENDLETON" very well knows the fact, because it is notoricus in the District. Mr. Menzies refused to submit to a convention of the adversaries of the Union party, but he did not refuse to submit to a convention of the friends of the Union party. He refused to submit to a Republican convention but not to a Union convention. On the confectly willing to submit to a Union convention,-a convention of men who stand upon the Union platform. This position he assumed at the outset. But no Union convention was called for, the Union men of the District very generally recommending Mr. Menzies to take the track without the formality of a convention. With this recommendation he finally complied, but with the distinct understanding, that, if a convention should complete the road, but this could soon be cal- be subsequently called for by the Union fully submit to the action of the body. None has been called for, however, and it is now certain that none will be called for, as Mr. Menzies is confessedly acceptable to the memis their accepted candidate. Meanwhile, a Republican convention a convention made up of men who openly reject the Union platform and denounce it as disloyal, has assembled in the District, repudiated the Union platform, adopted the platform of the so-called Loyal Leagues of the North, and nominated a

> interrogatory of "Penalston" is simply a piece of miserable shuffling. We will notice one other point in this letter. "PENDLETON" says of the delegation which assumed to represent the county of Pendleton in the Republican Convention:

candidate of its own. The contest in the Dis-

trict is now between the nominee of this con-

vention and Mr. Menzies as the Union candi-

bid defiance to no party but the Republican

party, and he bid defiance to that party only

when it bid defiance to the Union party. The

This is the whole story. Mr. Menzies

They had found that Mr. Menzies had failed in supporting measures in Congress to supply men and money to put down the rebellion, and was continually complaining of almost every thing that is done, and they were afraid to trust him further. They thought him to be on the sliding scale to rebellion.

Mr. Menzies did not fail in Congress to support measures supplying men and money to put down the rebellion; and he complained of nothing which did not deserve to be complained of not only assin violation of the supreme law of the land but as adapted to hinder instead of promoting the suppression of the rebellion. The records of Congress show that he was in favor of supplying both men and money in the lavish measure required. He voted for the navy appropriation; he did not vote against the army appropriation and omitted to vote at all only by way of choosing one hern of a dilemma which the radical majority wilfully and faithlessly thrust upon him and his fellow conservatives in the House: and, though he voted against the particular conscript bill which passed, he voted for another which he deemed more efficient ambut which the majority thought fit to reject. He stood and acted throughout with the illustrious Crittenden. In short, he was, as he is, in favor of supplying all the means necessary to the most vigorous prosecution of the war. This the record shows If the Pendleton delegates to the Republican convention are "afraid to trust him forther." and think him "on the sliding scale to rebellion," it is only because they so regard the whole Union party of Kentucky. His offence is merely that he is a devoted and thorough going member of the Union party of the State and not a Republican. This offence, however unpardonable in the estimation of "PENDLEron," will be not only pardoned but rewarded Assuredly Mr. Menzies has no otherwise

The very head and front of his offending Hath this extent, no more. The nation does not hold a truer patrio or a truer man than he. The foul insinuation of "PENDLETON" is nothing more or less than the stereotyped assertion with are accustomed to bespatter the Union men of Kentucky from the pure and honored Critten den down to the humblest member of the party. The Unionists of the Sixth District nust be familiar with the wretched calumny We know they estimate it at its just value. And we have reason to believe that they estimate its utterers in like manner. We hope they do. We certainly are not prepared to believe that the Sixth Congressional District of Kentucky forms but the political outskirts

of the abolition metropolis of Ohio. Lieut. Nash, of the One-handred-andafteenth Ohio, continues to make arrests of Southern sympathizers in Boone county. He sent four prisoners on Saturday to Covington, pool, a very rich firm, went extensively into from North Bend, who are charged with using business a year ago. disloyal language. Their names are David They are broken. We hope they can never | Ryle, Benjamin Ryle, Miss Orline Ryle, and

Sairs will improve in the next few hours. At present we must confess that we do not feel entirely at ease, for the unmistakable indications are that Gen. Lee, the master-spirit of the rebel Confederacy in the field, is making vigorous aggressive movement at the head of an immense army, and, that he will force his way into Maryland and Pennsylvania unless encountered and defeated in a great bat-We have little doubt that such a battle

We hope that the aspect of military

delegation except Casey were unfaithful and is about to take place, and, although our conthat the Northern conservatives are no better | fidence is strong in the bravery of the army of or worse than Jeff's people. And from this | the Potomac, our apprehensions are strengthpoint of view the individual has the effrontery | ened by the reflection that that army has o pretend to vindicate the Union party of been disappointing for two years the high Kentucky. A pretty vindicator of the Union | hopes and expectations of the country, and, party of Kentucky is he! A second Benton | that it is now commanded by Gen. Hooker, come to judgment! Of course his pretended | who has proved himself a braggart, and, unvindication is manifest nonsense as well as fortunately, has failed in his desperate efforts manifest hypocrisy. It includes two or three to prove himself anything better. If Lee points of fact, however, which we will notice. shall be successful in the plan he is evidently One of these points "PENDLETON" states as endeavoring to execute, the consequences wil be deplorable almost beyond calculation; but The Journal says that several counties did if he shall be defeated, as he ought to be, and as he certainly would be were he met by able generalship, the rebel Confederacy may as well submit at once to its destiny-its destiny and ours-the glorious destiny of a restored Union. Lee and his generals have been busily and energetically arranging this movement ever since the last battle of Fredericksburg, and there is no doubt that they have done everything in their power to insure its success. that McClellan or Buell were at the head of the Federal army! Then we could go to sleep

to-night and have no other dream than a dream

We scarcely know what to think to-day in

egard to Vicksburg. We are inclined to be-

lieve that all is right there. The rebel papers t Richmond profess however to have reliable telligence that Pemberton, in command of the Vicksburg army, declares his ability to hold out as long as necessary, that Jackson has cut his way into Vicksburg through the Federal lines, that Kirby Smith with ten thousand men has captured Milliken's Bend twenty miles above Vicksburg, thus cutting off Grant's supplies, and, that Johnston can an attack on Grant at his leisure. It seems absurd to suppose that rebel troops have cut their way into Vicksburg, for, if they have cut in at all, they must have cut in withou taking supplies with them, and certainly there has been for some time a much greater want of food in Vicksburg than of additional mouths to devour it. We believe that the whole batch of rebel reports from that quarter are absolutely false, and yet we must confess ourselves somewhat staggered by the fact that the Administration at Washington, which must have received despatches from Vicksburg of a later date than the despatches in the rebel papers, have communicated literally nothing to the public for several days, omitting even to authorize any specific contradiction of the rebel rumors. The telegraph agent at Washington said recently that the Administration wished it perfectly understood that they imparted all the Mississippi news that they received, whether good, bad, or indifferent; but, if this was their policy then, they have evidently abandoned it since. What good they can hope to effect or what evil they can expect to avert by keeping any kind of news two or three days from the people, and leaving it to come first in a grossv exaggerated form through rebel organs, we are utterly unable to understand or conceive.

Just as little can be accomplished by such a policy as by that of the silly ostrich that seeks to save himself from discovery by sticking his

We are very confident that all is well at Vicksburg and Port Hudson and Milliken's but we do wish that the blockade on news might be either raised or run.

THE CAPTURE OF PUEBLA .- We can no lon ger doubt that the Mexicans have been defeated in consequence of the failure of supplies ing the surrender of Puebla are, however, omewhat different from the previous French account. It appears that on the 17th ult. Gen. Forey sent a flag of truce to the Mexican commander, Ortega, offering to allow the officers and soldiers to march out-the officers with their side arms-provided they would give their parole not to serve against the French again. This was declined by Gen. Ortega. who, in a starving condition, spiked his cannon, burnt his gun-carriages, destroyed the arms of the infantry, and surrendered his army prisoners of war. Several of the Mexican officers, preferring death to a surrender, committed suicide by shooting themselves. Such is the tragic sequel to the remarkable and gallant defence of Paebla. It appears, moreover, rouse the feelings of the Mexicans against the French to the highest degree of exasperation. All Frenchmen in the city of Mexico have been ordered to leave within eight days. The Mexicans are determined to defend the

approaches to their capital to the last. Though the French have captured Puebla it is evident, as the New York Times says, that the great struggle has but just commenced As the French proceed toward the capital they move further from their base of supplies, and the advantages of the defenders of the country will increase as those of the invaders diminish. The city of Mexico is capable of much greater defence than Puebla, A year has been spent in preparations for the assault. The three main causeways by which the city is approached, can be flooded, if need be, the rows of beautiful trees which surround the city have been cut down and turned into barricades, and every means which engineering skill could devise have been brought to bear to render the capital of the Mexican Re-

public impregnable. Comonfort and his army are still at large, and though it is stated that Ortega blames the ex-President for not cutting his way through and relieving him, he will, in all probability, yet play an important part in the defence of Mexico. Another Mexican army will be quickly improvised, and if guerilla bands do not seriously retard the movement of the French toward the capital there will be another siege by the French, another heroic, and perhaps, this time, successful defence on the part of the Mexicans.

CAVALBY FIGHT .- Capt. C. C. Hare, com manding the mounted company of the Provost huard despatched after the rebels who visited Elizabethtown on Saturday morning, overtook and attacked them on Wilson's Creek ear Boston, on the Lebanon Branch of the Nashville Railroad, on the evening of the ame day, and routed them, killing four and taking five prisoners, together with twentyfive horses, a number of Enfield rifles, horse quipages, &c. He did not pause, but started f pursuit. Capt. Hare's noble boys are all safe, none of them hurt. We hope to be able to state at an early moment that he has succeeded in killing or capturing the whole of

Hines's guerillas Enquirer" wants to know if a portion f a person's property becomes unproductive uring the year, or is subjected to an actual oss, whether the assessor of internal revenue will deduct his losses. The tax is always assessed on the income of a preceding year, and the income is calculated by the net profits of a man's entire business. If he looses \$5,000 on part of his property and realizes \$10,000 on another, he pays a tax on \$5,000, minus \$600, which is always exempt, the amount of his rent, and of all other taxes to which he is

Subjected sign I sad the scroll A train of rebel prisoners reached Indianapolis on Saturday afternoon, from Alton, Ills., via. the Terre Hante railroad. They number about 1,100, and among them are

Read the patriotic letter of the gallant General Burbridge which we publish on the first page of this morning's Journal.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1863.

We are glad to find that we were cor ect in our belief that the rebel reports from Vicksburg, Milliken's Bend, &c., were all false. There wasn't a particle of anything but falsehood in them. Johnston didn't cut his way into Vicksburg, and Kirby Smith any way cut off Grant's supplies. Milliken's Bend is safe in Federal possession; there are unmistakable evidences that the troops and itizens of Vicksburg are on the verge of famne, and no fear is entertained by Grant or his Generals that Johnston can raise the siege of the doomed city. Vicksburg will almost eertainly fall, and so will Port Hudson, and the armies of both captured. And these events will probably be a deadly shock to the rebel-

Our news from the East is less favorable. The rebels have invaded Maryland and Pennsvlvania. There is intense excitement in those States. We fear the worst. Raw troops are ill-qualified to oppose veterans, and Hooker is ill-qualified to oppose Lee. There is evidently a panic at Washington, and spasmodic action. Heaven only knows what is to be. Oh is it not infamous, that, while all the reources, in men and money, of a mighty nation have been and are at the disposal of the Federal Government, the loval States themselves are overrun and devastated! This nation has borne much. It can bear more. But let the Eastern States, that have not been ery kind in their tone toward Kentucky, see if they can take care of themselves. God grant they may! The guerillas who made the dash upon

dizabethtown on Saturday were aided

by the residents of the vicinity, for during the

elow the place, about five miles off. This was of course known to the citizens, but no hint was brought of their proximity, and the first intimation the quiet town had of their presence was their sudden appearance in the streets. Some of the robbers were well-known esidents of the place-among them Joe. H. Haycraft, Anderson, Cunningham, and Mil--and this was not the first visit they had aid to their homes. The sympathizers with the rebellion were of course in ecstasies of joy at their arrival, and the most friendly greetings were interchanged. They had influence enough with their robber visitors to dissuade them from burning the depot and perhaps other property, and the question arises whether they could not have saved the property which was destroyed or carried away, or indeed whether they could not have prevented their coming at all. The gang was under the leadership of Captain Hynes, who opened a confederate recruiting office, with headquarters at the jail, which they broke open, and enlisted two imprisoned horse-thieves and a man under indictment for the murder of a negro. The black won his money from him at cards, and he took his life and then plundered him to regain his losses. They also broke open the post-office, but the postmaster had secured all the valuables, and they male no haul there except getting some of Mr. Wick-

liffe's speeches.

We understand that some of these bandits who thus ride over the country have taken the oath and given bonds for their peaceable behavior. Their bondsmen evidently could have kept them away, and most dearly they should be made to pay the forfeit and make compensation for all the robberies committed. This general system of thieving, highway robbery, and incendiarism is justified by the courts, mutilating records, and destroying bonds have been extensively practised, and have carried him off, that their friends might erjoy all the sweets of disorganized society and a broken law system. It is the delight of the rebels and one of their first great principles to stop the collection of debts and impede the enforcement of civil rights generally, but it is a curse which will return to plaque the inventors: it may be sweet to the mouth, but

t will be bitter in the belly. We may well ask if there are no means to prevent such occurrences, and express our urprise that a place of the importance of Rlizabethtown should be left entirely unguarded. The guerillas are so familiar with the roads that they can easily clude the pursuit of our troops who are not acquainted with the country. We have known instances where they left a pike and made a detour of a few miles across fields to escape a Federal force, the position of which was well known. and emerged again on the same road, out of the reach of all danger. We acknowledge the difficulty of suppressing these guerilla raids but we can see no reason why towns and villages should not be protected from violence, and especially why county seats in court time should not be made secure, so that the civil officers can perform their duties without moestation. The plundering of Elizabethtown was disgraceful to our State, and to the military authorities.

BUNKER HILL.—To-day, June 17, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill will appropriately celebrated at Charlestown, though the Board of Aldermen have refused to concur with the Common Council as to the employment of a band of music upon the Monnment Ground in the evening. When, in June, 1825, Daniel Webster delivered the address at the laying of the corner-stone of this monument, he said:

Let us cultivate, a true spirit of union and harmony. In pursuing the great objects which our condition points out to us, let us act under a settled conviction, and an habitual feeling that these traces. that these twenty-four States are one country Let our conceptions be enlarged to the circle of our duties. Let us extend our ideas over the whole of the wast field in which we are called to act. Let our object be Our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country. And by the blessing of God, may that country itself become a vast and splendid monu-ment, not of oppression or terror, but of wis-dom, of peace, and of liberty, upon which the world may gaze in admiration forever.

great defender of the Constitution been forgotton; how sadly have we deviated from the path of duty-which his eloquent words pointed out to us. Union and harmony no longer exist; our country is divided into factions; and the assertion of the rights of States has completely absorbed that devoted love and admi ration of country which he honed would be the sole object of the American people. Wisdom has fled our councils; peace shrinks affrighted before the din of trouble and war; and liberty, bleeding at every pore, is staggering under the blows of military despotism. that our country, instead of being a monument for the world's admiring gaze, should become

a spectacle for its pity, if not its contempt! Too many convicted and sentenced spies are pardoned or have their sentences commuted by the President. The necessity of executing spies is a painful one, but it exists. Rebel spies have felt that they could ply their trade without danger. The consequence has been, that, while we have found it extremely difficult to get even a few persons to act as spies, the rebels have had hundreds lurking secretly or stalking boldly wherever informa tion as to our military condition was wanted. If we would put a check upon the rebel spy system, we must make it understood that spies, when convicted, will suffer the ordained as surely as on the other.

gives currency to a rumor, which it does not information that the scoundrels who effected Government will propose an armistice to the last were in a body for several days previously.

temporary bases its belief in this wild report London to Paris to consult his fellow rebel Commissioner, Slidell, and to the renewed hints from European sources that unless an armistice is agreed upon foreign intervention will surely occur. We are inclined to think that the peace proclivities of the Evening Journal tend to warp its judgment, for it is compelled, in order to give any show of credibility to its opinions, to couple European gossin with the assertion that the Union ause is in a desperate situation; to assume that Banks has already failed at Port Hudson and that Grant must fail before Vicksburg, and to assert that the expiration of enlist ments and the mortality in our armies will most disadvantageously reduce the effective fancied difficulties is not the strong oint yet, which induces the Philadelphia paper to despair of success, or rather we should say, to hope for failure. It sees and exultingly announces that the acts of the Administration have provoked "a fire and also a rebel officer who belonged to the in the rear" which is becoming very galling, and that it cannot hope to derive much aid from the conscription. We point to these assertions and prophecies as illustrations of the strategy of the Peace faction of the Democratic party. The conservative masses of that arty will utterly repudiate them. The New York Leader, which is the recognized exponent of the views of Tammany Hall and the Albany Regency, declares that the issue prescribed by Wood must be met and understood at once to its full extent, in all its proportions,

This question stands by itself. It is the bold and naked advancement here in our midst of the broadest principles of dismion. The doctrine Wood has advanced has nothing to do with the violation of fundamental princi-ples by the Federal Congress, nor with the unconstitutional proclamation of President previous night they staid in the neighborhood unconstitutional proclamation of President Lincoln, nor with arbitrary arrests, nor with any of the violations of personal rights which have attended the unfortunate Administration of the present authorities of our Government,

These are all susceptible of remedy within the We look at the columns of the Philadelphia Evening Journal; we read the speeches of Peace factionists and the resolutions of their meetings, and while they have no word of commendation or encouragement for those who are engaged in fighting the battles of this war for the preservation of the Union, we find that they are equally and most significantly silent in condemnation and execration of the rebellion and of those who are endeavoring to overthrow the government. When such men propose an armistice, we can see but little difference between them and rebels in arms: the former would destroy the country by cunning strategy, and the latter by open assault. The patriotic Democracy, to in these terrible trials, is firmly in favor of sustaining the government in all these measures which it deems indispensably necessary to secure a peace by putting down the rebellion, and the more steadily and resolutely it adheres to this policy, the more extended will be the scope of its usefulnesss, and the more brilliant the successes which it must achieve before the

RAYDON MAYSVILLE, Ky .- On Sunday evening last, about two hundred and fifty rebels made a dash into Maysville, Ky., and captured a large amount of Government horses, stores, equipments, &c. They tarried over night, saying that they did not wish to disturb private citizens, either loyal or disloyal, but that home friends of the ruffians, and is invited for | their object was to capture and destroy all the sake of despoiling the Union men. The Government property they could not convenoutrages of interfering with the sessions of | iently take away with them. They took complete possession of the town, and had a grand time generally, drinking, dancing, and carousing the whole night long. The citizens of the way at the time of this raid, thought they would leave without doing any for the scoundrels made anxious in- damage beyond destroying the Government ouiries after him, and would doubtless property; but in the morning before depart ing, the cloven-foot made its hideous appear ance. They robbed the stores and shops promiscuously, and took clothing, shoes and whatever else they wanted, without money and without price, and then departed in the direction of Big Sandy, after having a good time with their friends and sympathizers to the annovance and discomfort of all good and loyal citizens of the place. We could not learn from any reliable source what amount of damage had been done, only that a raid had taken place, and the facts above stated.

The silver coin which disappeared so mysteriously and rapidly from among us as soon as the brokers made it an article of traffic has not been hoarded to the extent which many persons suppose. It has gone to the British provinces at the North, which are completely flooded with our American silver coin, It has become a perfect nuisance to the banks, as it displaced the circulation of their small notes, and therefore for self-protection they have refused to receive it and placed it at a discount of eight or ten per cent as compared with paper. The people had to submit to this depreciation in their dealings with the banks, and therefore they finally determined not to receive the silver except at a discount. This unsettled all values, and both gold and notes disappeared from the channels of currency to such an extent that public meetings at Quebec have petitioned the Canadian Parliam impose a duty of five per cent upon all silver nported, while on the other hand it is urged that American silver should be made, by an order in council, a legal tender for a limited amount at its real value.

The liberty of speech does not involve the liberty to preach treason. Nevertheless beyond the theatre of war the right to prohibit the preaching of treason does not involve the right to do so by the summary process of military authority. "If Demetrius, and the craftsmen which are with him, have a matter against any man, THE LAW IS OPEN, and there are deputies; let them implead one another." The immortal words of the town-clerk of Ephesus are as applicable to the party in power here and now as they were to the mob of silversmiths in "the light of Asia" eighteen bundred years ago.

The Memphis Appeal is the greatest ripatetic newspaper of all time; it is now called the Memphis-Grenada-Jackson-Enterprize Appeal, and since its last remove it is as ubilant as possible. It thinks that with the passage of the Confederate tax bill, and the ding of notes by the currency act, sunshine will once more appear, and the financial affairs of the South be in a refreshingly flourishishing condition.

We are utterly unable to understand why it is, that, while our armies are in want of reinforcements, large bodies of troops are retained in the loyal States, where, so far as the country knows, they have nothing to do. Is there in this some great strategy too profound for public comprehension?

Some "loyal" Indians attacked tweny-five rebel guerillas near the Osage River, isure. That may be war, but it is horrible barbarity, also, and a disgrace to the side that encourages it. Ah, rebels, is not that a thorn of the tree you planted?

The Vicksburg rebels got a fine Dahlgren gun from the wreck of the steamer Cincinnati. We presume that Grant will take it with the rest of the hardware in that city.

ot down at Vicksburg, but our brave fellows penalty of their deeds on our side of the line are confident that they can weather the

The Philadelphia Evening Journal THE ELIZABETHTOWN GUESULIAS .- We have ensider improbable, to the effect that our the raid upon Elizabethtown on Saturday rebels, and that this proposition may be made | As they passed through Grayson county they robbed the post-office at Litchfield, and stole horses. The rebel sympathizers in that county the fact that Mason lately made a trip from | and Hardin gave them all the aid in their power, and knew they were coming two days before they arrived. They brutally murdered Mr. Dirbin, one of the best citizens of Grayson, for no other crime than being a Union man. Mr. Dirbin and a Mr. Rucker lived about two miles apart, and had always been friendly as neighbors, though Bucker is a rebel. Dirbin was at Rucker's house the day before the guerillas made their appearance, and asked Rucker to meet him at a certain place the next day, as he had some particular business with him. Rucker assented, but, at the appointed time, instead of going himself, he sent some of the guerillas, who took Mr. Dirbin, tied him to a tree, shot three balls into his body, and left him for dead. His family missing him, and hearing the report of guns, gave the alarm. The Home Guards happened to come along that day, and made search and found him, with life enough left him to tell how he had been treated. The Home Guards and some Indiana cavalry arrested Rucker gang and was concealed in his house. The prisoners were taken to Glasgow. The rebels who shot Mr. Dirbin were Duncan, Gray, and Cunican or Cunningham, three young men whose parents live at Elizabethtown, Mr. Dirbin left a widow and several children. Rucker owns a fine farm and is reported to be well off. The mails and all the post-office. between Grayson and Elizabethtown were robbed of their contents, stores broken open, and every thing taken that was wanted. We hope a terrible example will be made of the

> Fee Jeff. Davis has revoked and annulled the exequatur of George Moore, the British Consul for Richmond, who, he says, "was doly recognized by the exequatur issued by a former government, which was at the time of the issue the duly authorized agent for that purpose of the State of Virginia." It seems that the official recently acted as Consul for some other place out of the Old Dominion, and was thereupon requested by the rebel Secrefary of State to exhibit his commission to the Confederacy, but Mr. Moore paid no attention to this request, and without acceding to it entered into correspondence as British Consul with the Confederate War Department, thus lisregarding the authority of the rebel government. Therefore Jeff fulminates his letters patent revoking all privileges granted by the former "agent of the State of Virginia," and Mr. Moore has the privilege of moving to some place where he can get sufficient to eat and

two wretches who have been captured.

The rebel privateers are becoming more and more destructive. If neither the United States Government nor private enterprise can check their depredations, our commerce had better be withdrawn from the ocean.

The poor rebels, alas, little dreamed that the "rights" they clamored for so fiercely were the right to starve, to go naked, and to lose their niggers.

The rebels have but one mill in Vicksurg to grind corn for their entire army. But bably one is quite enough to grind all the corn they've got there.

163" If John Morgan shall canvass this State again, he will probably be elected to the pen-The Richmond Whig says of that city

that "its bottom has fallen out." Can't Humphrey Marshall lend it a part of his?

their honor. Well, we have always heard that a fire eater would fight for nothing. The rebels can stand dying of hunger remarkably well. They are used to it.

[Cyrrespondence of the Louisville Journal] FROM THE 16TH KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

FROM THE 16TH KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

IN CAMP, NEAR COLUMBIA, KY, 1
June 11, 1863

Our regiment arrived at this place on Saturday last, having marched from Lebanon by the way of Glasgow, where, after a halt of a few days, in connection with the 80th Indiana, we came on a forced march, over ragged rocks and a very rough road, to this point. Two brigades of infantry, which had been in camp here, were ordered away, and had left some forty-eight hours previous to bur arrival. Of this fact, doubtless, the rebs were daly apprised by some of their ever-vigilant, watchful friends, who best serve the ends of treason prised by some of their ever-vigilant, watch-ful friends, who best serve the ends of treason and rebellion by tarrying at home, enjoying the protection of the State and Federal Gov-enments, whilst they diligently give aid and comfort to the enemy by keeping them incomfort to the enemy by keeping them in-formed of every important movemant that transpires in the increase or diminution of our forces. They englit to be smoked out in some way. They have presumed long enough on the lentency of our Government and the for-bearance of their neighbors, whom they have, on occasions of rebel raids, made to suffer out-rece and insult.

est and best Union men have to flee for safety, whilst those who, by their sympathy, have enouraged these invasions, seem to feel and act as if they were perfectly safe, when living literally almost in a camp of Union soldiers. Gen. Burnside's "order No. 38," if brought o bear upon some of the denizens of this slace, would have a most purifying effect in elieving the community of some whose political manners and morals might be impro they were sent to "their own place," and made to "dwell among their own people." Order No. 38 is a very fine remedy in all cases of disloyalty if only administered speed-ly and in large doses, as often as the patients

require it.

For a few days past the rebels have been more daring than usual, and have been spreading themselves in bands in all directions in this vicinity, but are taught, in some instances in a very impressive manner, that they cannot take such liberties with impunity. A day or two since, some four of these rebels paid the forfeiture of their lives for their enterprise, and fourteen others have been cared for as and fourteen others have been cared for as prisoners of war in the camp of the 9th Ken-tucky cavalry, from which they will be duly forwarded to Louisville in a short time. Colonel Jacob, of the 9th Kentucky caval-

Colonel Jacob, of the 9th Kentacky cavalry and commandant of this post, returned
yesterday, after an absence of a few days on
business, and is prepared to engage with his
whole soul and mind in every good work his
country's service requires at his hands. He
is esteemed a model military officer, as well as
the urbane, finished gentleman. Colonel
Jacob will honor any position, either in military or civil life, with which his State or
country may honor him. Among those whose country may be nor him. Among those who know him best, he is esteemed as an almost peerless man. He renders service to his coun-

We received last week the painful intelli-We received last week the painful intelli-gence of the death of our late Colonel, J. W. Craddock, who had been out commandant something more than a year. The officers of the regiment, at the call of Lieut. Col. J. W. Gault, on receiving this sad intelligence, as-sembled and passed resolutions expressive of their sorrow for the loss the regiment had sustained in the death of their Colonel, and their appreciation of him growing out of the relation he had sustained to them, and took every appropriate step to honor his memory. Our regimental colors are draped in mourning, and both officers and privates are wear-

ing, and both officers and privates are wearing on the left arm the appropriate badge of mourning in honor of his memory.

We have information, which is reliable, that our Lieut. Col. J. W. Gaultis to be the successor of our late Celonel. This is as it should be and is in accordance with the unanimously expressed desire of the officers of the regiment. He ments the position because of his past services, as well as for his ability to discharge the duties of the office. He is a tried man, who has been identified with the regiment. man, who has been identified with the regi-ment from the beginning, having raised and brought into the camp the first company which was the nucleus of the perfect regiment. He has been identified with the men in suffering and triumph, and is in sympathy and interest identical with them. As a commanding officer he will promptly go where duty calls, and his trien will cheerfully follow where he may lead:

Maj.T. E. Burns, who came into camp as First Lieutenat, was subsequently promoted to the office of Mejor, will be the successor of Col. Gankt to the Lieut, Coloneley, and Capt. J. St. White will be promoted to the Majority. These promotions will be approved an it sustained by promotions will be approved an a statistical by a unanimity seldom equalled, and our regiment will be prepared under such field officers to make a pood report of them salves when ever they shall be called into active field sarvious MORE ANON.

RESOLUTIONS Adopted by the Democratic State Convention at Columbus, Ohio, on the 11th of June 1863-Platform of the Democracy of Ohio PREAMBLE.

but its rights under the Constitution and the laws. It resurts to no violation of either; it countenances no violation of either. It has a right to all the guarantees of public and private liberty, and of property, contained in our fundamental laws, and it will surreader, not one of them. It has the right to discuss public meesures, and will discuss them. It has the right to propose and advocate that policy which it deems best for the nation, and it will exercise that right. It has a right to have its policy passed upon by the people at peaceable and untrammaled elections, and it will maintain that right. If fund in a minority, it yields obedience to all lawful rule of the majority; if it be the majority itself, it claims that its lawful will be respected. Whether in a majority or minority, it obeys all laws that that its lawful will be respected. Whether in a majority or minority, it obeys all laws that are in force. Those that it dislikes it seeks to overthrow, not by violence, but by a legitimate repeal. Those that it proposes, it seeks to carry, not by force, but by legal enactment. And what it does in all these respects, it demands, and has a right to demand, that all others shall do. They owe the same obedience to the Constitution and the laws that Democrats owe. They have the same interest to maintain free government to protect liberty. crais owe. They have the same interest to maintain free government to protect liberty, to be secure in their houses, persons, and property, that Democrats have. It is neither their interest nor ours that, despoism or anarchy should prevail; and if they wish to avert both, let them see to it in time that they give no occasion for either. We will do our duty; let them remember to do theirs.

In view of the circumstances that have brought us together, we hereby resolve:

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the will of the people is the foundation of all free government. That so give effect to this will, free thought, free speech, and a free press are absolutely indispensable. Without free discussion there is no certainty of sound indement, without according to the property of sound indement, without according to the second indement.

sound judgment; without sound judgment or sound judgment; without sound judgment there can be no wise government.

2. That it is an inherent and constitutional right of the people to discuss all measures of their government, and to approve or disaptrove, as to their best judgment seems right. That they have a right to propose and advocate that policy which in their judgment is best, and to argue and your against, whatever policy seems to them to violate the constituicy seems to them to violate the constitu-

policy seems to them to violate the constitution, to impair their liberties, or be detrimental to their weifare.

3. That these and all other rights, guaranteed to them by their constitutions, are their
rights in time of war as well as in time of
peace, and of far more value and necessity in
war than in peace. For in peace liberty, security, and prosperity are seldom endangered;
in war they are ever in peril.

4. That we now say to all whom it may
concern, not by way of threat, but calmly
and firmly, that we will not surrender these
rights nor submit to their forcible violation.
We will obey the laws ourselves, and all othcrs must obey them.

5. That there is a manifest difference between the Administration of the Government
and the Government itself. The Government
consists of the civil and political institutions
created by the Constitution, and to it the people owe allegiance. The Administration are
but the agents of the people, subject to their
approval or condemnation, according to the
merit or demerit of their acts.

6. That in the exercise of the right to differ with the Federal Executive, we enter our

merit or demerit of their acts.

6. That in the exercise of the right to differ with the Federal Executive, we enter our solemn protest against the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by which he assumes to emancipate slaves in certain States, holding the same to be unwise, unconstitutional, and void.

and void.
7. That we declare our determined opposi-

7. That we declare our determined opposition to a system of emancipation by the States, upon compensation to be made out of the Treasury of the United States, as burdensome upon the people, upjust in its very nature, and wholly without warrant of the Constitution.

8. That we declare that the power which has recently been assumed by the President of the United States, whereby, under guiss of military necessity, he has proclaimed and extended—or asserts the right to proclaim or extended—or asserts the right to proclaim or extended and has suspended the writ of habeas corpus, is unwarranted by the Constitution, and its tendency is to subordinate civil to military authority, and to subvert our system of free government.

9. That we deem it proper further to declare that we, together with the truly loyal people of the State, will hail with Pagament.

of the State, will hail with pleasure and de-light any manifestations of a desire on the part of the seceded States to return to their al-

guarantees as would give security to all their interests and rights.

10. That the soldiers composing our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nation. Their country called and nobly did they respond. Living, they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care; and dung, they shall live in our memories, and monuments shall be raised to teach posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered their lives at their country's altar. Their widows and orphans shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects traiy worthy a nation's guardianship.

11. That Ohio will adhere to the Constitution and the Union as the best, it may be the tion and the Union as the best, it may be the last, hope of popular freedom, and for all wrongs which may have been committed or evils which may exist, will seek redress, under

peaceful but powerful agency of the suffrages of a free people.

12. That we hall with pleasure and hope the manifestations of conservative sentiment among the people of the Northern States in among the people of the Northern States in their elections, and regard the same as the earnest of a good purpose upon their part to co-operate with all other layal citizens in giv-ing security to the rights of every section, and maintaining the Union and the Constitution

13. That whenever it becomes practicable to obtain a Convention of all or three bratchesors to obtain a Convention of all or three bratches of the States, such body should be convened for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the Federal Constitution as experience has proved to be necessary to maintain that instrument in the spirit and meaning intended by its founders, and to provide against future consultions and wars.

tonvulsions and wars.

14. That we will carnestly support every constitutional measure tending to preserve the union of the States. No men have a greater interest in its preservation than we have greater interest in its preservation than we have greater it more; there are none who will make greater sacrifices or endure more than we will on accomplish that end. We are, as we ever have been, the devoted friends of the Constitute of th tion and the Union, and we have no sym

nation and the Union, and we have no sympathy with the enemies of either.

15. That the arrest, imprisonment, pretended trial, and actual banishment of Clement L. Vallandighem, a citizen of the State of Ohio, not belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, nor to the militia in actual service, by alleged military authority, for no other pretended crime than that of uttering words of legitimate criticism upon the conduct of the Administration in power, and of appealing to the ballot-box for a charge of policy—(said arrest and military trial taking place where the courts of law are open and unobstructed, and for no act done within the sphere of active military operations in carrying on the war)—we regard as a paipable violation of the following provisions of the Constitution of the United States:

1. "Gongress shall make no law ** L. "Gongress shall make no law a a abridging the freedom of speech or of the pres, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, an to petition the Government for

assemble, on to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

2. "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by eath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

3. "No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime.

for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless in a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land of naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public ger. "In all criminal proserations, the accused

shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and

trial by ah impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall alwe been previously ascertained by law."

And we furthern are denounce said arrest, trial, and banish sent as a direct insult offered to the sovereignty of the people of Onio, by whose crganic law it is declared that "no person shall be transported out of the State for any offence committed within the same."

16. That Clement L. Vallandigham was at the time of hisarrest a prominent candidate for nomination by the Democratic party of Onio for the office of Governor of the State; that the Democratic party was fully connectated. that the Democratic party was fully competent to decide whether he was a fit man for that nomination, and that the attempt to de prive them of that right by his arrest an anishment, was an unmerited imputs

a violation of the Constitution.

10. Thatweerspectfully, but most earnestly, reallegen with President of the United States to restore Clement L. Vallandigham to his

home in Obio; and that a committee of one from each Congressional District of the State, to be selected by the presiding officer of this convention, is hereby appointed to present this application to the President.

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digham, and the President of this convention is hereby directed to communicate a copy of this resolution to Governor Seymour.

19. That the establishment of a military government over the loyal States, where war

does not exist, to supersed the civil authori-ties and suppress the freedom of speech and of the press, and to interfere with the elective franchise, is not only subversive of the Con-stitution and the sovereignty of the States, but the actual inauguration of revolution.

20. That it is the swern duty of the Govthe enjoyment and exercise of all their con-stitutional rights; and we have beheld with deep humiliation and regret, not only the failure of David Tod, Governor of Onio, to perform that duty, but, what is still worse, his active participations in the violation of those rights

21. That we denounce as traitors to the country the Abolition Jacobias who are seeking to bring about civil war in the loyal
States, with the view of turning, if possible,
the beyonets of the army against the breasts
of the fathers, prothers, and friends of the sol-

diers, and subjecting those States to a mili-diers, and subjecting those States to a mili-tary surveillance and dominion.

22. That we denounce, as libellers of the Democratic party and enemies of their coun-try, the men who are engaged in representing with our soldiers in the field. It is a base slander upon human nature to assert that the Democrats, who have hundreds of thousands of brothers and sons in the army, do not sympathize with them—and it is an outrage upon the Democratic party, that has always stood by the country, to assert that it is not the friend of its gallant defenders.

23. That the conduct of Brigadier General Mason, the Military Commandant at Columbus, and of the officer commanding the Provost Guard, in preventing all appearance of military restraint upon the proceedings of this

and the rights of the people; and that they thorities upon the occasion of the late Demo-cratic meeting at Indianapolis. And we take pleasure in expressing our confidence in Gen. Mason and the officers and soldiers under his

command.

The Convention then adjourned, with tures cheers for the nominees, three for the Constitution, and three for the Union. WM. MEDILL, President.

Three great grandsons of the old revotionary patriot, Robert Treat Paine, have volunteered for the defence of the government and the Union in the present war. Col. Paine was a lawyer in Boston. Sumner Paine left the Sophomore class at Harvard, just befere the battle of Chancellorsville, entered the army as a Second Lieutenant in the 20th Massachusetts regiment, was in the fight, and upon the Captain and First Lieutenant being wounded, took the command. Another brother (older than Sumner). Wm. C. Paine, graduated at West Point with high honors, acted as Aid in the early campaign of the Southwest, was taken sick, and was ordered to Portland to superintend the erection of fortifications and is now at Portsmouth upon a similar business. His rank is a Captain of Engineers.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]
FROM BEFORE VICKSBURG.

BATTLE-FIELD IN REAR OF VICKSBURGE, MISS., J.

The enemy having put some 64's in position in our front yesterday, we thought it would be a fine thing to try their range to-day, so boom! chirt-ref-fer-tr-pop! went a shell loftly over our promisenous heads. Next came oftily over our promisenous heads. Next came solid conical shot, singing whiz-z-a z-on-one-chuck! Full three miles this travelled done-chuck! Full three miles this travelled, and anchored in—our cattle yard, but did no damage. Another shell burst over some of our knoops but hid no harm more than to brighten them—they having just arrived, and never had been shelled before. The next sa-The first was a 10-pound Parrott, called our Fyst. The second a 20-pound Parrott, called our Pointer and Setter. The third class—our our Pointer and Setter. The third class—our 30 pounders—the Lions, whose roar is terrific and whose effect is terrible. One of them first tried a shell, and had such good success that the officer in charge thought it would be a fine thing to try the efficacy of a solid shot on one of the enemy's 64s. The Lion swallowed the dose—the racticine soon worked (worse than Lobella)—then flash—chit—chit—it—it—t—t—crash! and up goes Mr. Reb 64 end over end, and it troubled us no more that day. over end, and it troubled us no more that day.

Cannonading soon ceased, but the eternal, din of musketry kept up its warring pop—pop—pop—all along our lines. It may be good ont I can't see it! If a rebel's head sticks up diers do on pumpkin vines-therefore a little

tage.

June 4.--More news from deserters. My own faith in their sayings would not remove mountains. Still, this is their report, viz: "The Jeff Davis army is now on one fourth raof general mutiny. Their troops can with difficulty be governed at all." You have it as I got it. The siege is approaching a crisis very fast. Perhaps the destinies of generations binge on this one success. Perhaps the so-called musbroom Confederacy will soon be

so-called musbroom Confederacy will soon be groaning in agony at the severing of her body, corporeal and politic. Shouldn't wonder, providing that the great Mississippi fiver is opened up to Northern commerce.

The patient, loyal people of the Northwest can rely upon this being done, but the day and the hour of its consummation no man knoweth. There may be forerunners of a yet undefined shadow, moving onward, onward, in a certain direction, but the great moving cause that creates this shadow may not yet be seen nor understood. Intuition, one of nature's compasses, often directs the magnetic point to nor understood. Intuition, one of nature's compasses, often directs the magnetic point to the goal of our hopes, and yet faith may remain unsubstantiated. But, upon general principles of a great wrong to be ultimately righted by Jehovoh's all-powerful hand, the substantiating of His great moral precepts, the firm base of a religious monument long since established, the completing of this immortal structure. He will assuredly not be thwarted in. His promises have gone forth, and the puny arm of rebellious man will fall withered at his side. "Revolutions go forward, never backward!" The wrong will be righted; contentions must soon ceise.

Our forces are busily engaged day and night in fortifying Haines's Bluff-front and rear. No definite word from Joe Johnston and his army of consolidated squals has reached me within the last three days. He is supposed to be at Jackson—gathering in the last tribes of Jeff. Let him remember the story of the Philistines. And yet —! Who knows but what Lee, of the Potomac, Rappahannock, &c., may be making desperate efforts to be here at the death? If Vicksburg is worth more than Richmond, will they not bend every nergy and strain every nerve to save it—while in doing so Grant's army might be crushed! There are so few such facts extant one must speculate a hule or—collapse!

June 5th, 9 A. M.—Every day and night but increases our virilance. Twice have the

one must speculate a little or—collapse!

Jane 5th, 9 A. M.—Revery day and night but increases our vigilance. Twice have the eremy been seen with guns and knapsacks on, as though they contemplated cutting through the cordon we have drawn around them! How can they but struggle and gasp for room, when tighter and nearer our lines are drawn every day? Added to this, can they escape all the missiles which we are daily hurling at the hot-bed of treason? We know that they suffer—we know that they writhe in the toils, for justice, slow but care, is overtaking them! Shall we have merey on those who will not have merey on us nor themselves either? We are now more sanguine at this moment than ever of success at this point.

We have received reinforcements, we have strengthened our position, and nothing but an everwhelming force thrown upon our rear and flank, or an egregious blunder, can take the victory from us.

Many anxious hearts in the North are waiting with hope deferred for the thrilling news of a Federal victory at Vicksburg. They are our own flesh and blood, and the sympathies of kindred grow stronger and clearer in this desperate struggle. Fond hopes were, but a few days since, crushed at our defeat on the Rappahanneck. Their hearts were again, securged by the false report of the fall of Vicksburg—anddenly corrected; and still hope rises again and clings with renewed fevor to rise again and clings with renewed fevor to Yieksburg—suddenly corrected; and still hope rises sgain and elings with renewed fervor to Freedom's cause in which the "loved ones" are engaged. Not intentionally would I feed a hope which I believed would not be realized, neither would I plunge in despair food baarts which have been repeatedly prophed by diswhich have been repeatedly probed by dis-appointment, when I thought I could pen in truth one favorable item to cheer them.

therefore now reiterate at present all's well

The desperate efforts of the rebels to transfer the war from Virginia to the loyal States of Maryland and Pennsylvania are like the dying flurries of the whale, and will be productive of the most beneficial effects in conentrating the entire Union strength of the North and causing it to forget party feuds and partisan ambitions. Gov. Seymour, of New York, representing the Democracy, is getting the militia of his State in readiness for the succor of Pennsylvania, and several regiments have already been sent forward, whil the Legislature of Rhode Island, which is Republican has been convened in extra session to consult for the general safety. Party will be forgotten, when war has "pealed her loud drum and twanged her trumpet horn," and every freeman, animated with the spirit of pa triotism, will rush to the imperilled standard of his country. "The Union must be pre-

Now that our Board of Trade is organized and prepared for work, there are several subjects of vital importance to the interests of Louisville, and of course to the entire State which will demand immediate attention. The absence of any authorized public association to represent the wants and disabilities under which we have labored, to the public authorities, has caused much inconvenience and positive detriment. A recent order has been published, for instance, alloting the sales of Go ernment cotton to the cities of St. Louis and Cincinnati, without giving Louisville the elightest recognition. If the statistics of the business of our city could be collected, facts would show beyond controversy that Louisville in the year 1861-2 had a larger capital employed in the cotton trade, and bought and sold more of the staple than either St. Louis or Cincinnati. We have heretofore had a great interest in this branch of trade; cotton has a all times found a ready market here, and large shipments have always been made. Under these circumstances, we think Louisville has a right to ask from the Secretary of the Treasury a more equal distribution of the alletments for the sale of cotton; we do not want anything but an equal division, one out of three of the sales. There can be no doubt that when the proper representations are made to Secretary Chase, he will promptly correct what has been evidently an oversight, or perhaps the Boards of Trade of St. Louis and Cincinnati have been vigilant to secure advantages for their respective cities, while Louisville has been criminally supine. It is not too late to obtain a remedy, for we have always found the Government ready to listen to our grievances and to remedy them, whenever the public safety would permit any relaxation from the strict orders which have come so imperatively necessary. The restrictions which have been thrown

over the commerce of our city, and borne by our business men for two years with such won derful patience, seem at first consideration to have been invidiously imposed. But investigation will show that this is not so, for all orders from the Treasury Department have been general, and the same restrictions of which we complain have been laid elsewhere, but have not been enforced. Kentucky has not merely been loyal to the government, but she has submitted to the strict enforcement of the laws, while her less punctilious rivals have violated the spirit and letter of the trade regulations and rushed goods to markets over our heads, without any regard to the public safety or the advantages which the rebellion might obtain from this indiscriminate traffic and the relaxation of all the important rules which were intended to protect the loyal States in their general business. On this point, as on that of the cotton sales, there can be no doubt that proper representations to the Treasury Department will bring a speedy correction.

Another grievance of which we might complain bitterly, were it not that we have made no efficient effort against its continuance, is the virtual surrender of all the business on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to rival trade, and the entire exclusion of all facilities for freight from our city. The vital interests of every mercantile, manufacturing, and mechanical firm have suffered immense detriment accommodate our local trade. Adams Express has its "Army Freight Train," by which in some cases goods may be sent to Nashville or Murfreesboro: but this does not answer the general want. It is almost impossible to get transportation for a hundred weight of freight to Bowling Green, and none can possibly be obtained for places on the right or left of that railroad, to the construction of which Louis-ville capital so materially contributed, and to complete which our city imposed taxes upon its own property and that of its citizens. this point, as in the case of the cotton sales and the restrictions on general trade, there can be no question, it appears to us, that full and free consultation with the Treasury Department and the military authorities will result in the removal of all obstacles and the granting of the necessary permission to ship goods essential to the wants of the interior to such an extent at least as will serve to keep alive something like our old trade.

There are other matters which will engage the attention of the Board of Trade, and our people may now feel confident that they will have an active, vigilant, and influential custodian of their business interests. To render its exertions effective, there must be entire unity among all classes of business, and a spirit of unquestioned loyalty must be evinced, so that we can repel all efforts to stigmatize our city as sympathizing with rebellion. We do not deny that we have a lukewarm, if not a positively disloyal element among us, but it must be remembered that Cincinnati has developed the existence of the same element in its midst, and that the oath of allegiance has been swallowed there with ugly grimaces, while in the Louisville Board of Trade an affirmation of loyalty is made a prerequisite to membership. We have already noticed the cheering fact that one hundred and ten firms were admitted to membership on Tuesday night, and these firms represent at least two hundred individuals, while another large accession is anticipated at the next meeting "The work goes bravely on." Our people have put their shoulders to the wheel in earnest, and therefore their appeals to the military or treasury Hercules cannot and will not be disregarded.

We have elsewhere referred to the marked slight offered to our city in the distribution of the sales of cotton by the Government. The efforts between the rival interests of Cincinnati and St. Louis to obtain the lion's share are shown by a letter from Memphis to the St. Louis Democrat, dated the 12th instant. It says two Cincinnati men have been doing all in their power to move all the Government cotton to their city for sale, but that the low stage of the river renders it difficult to charter boats for the purpose. It is rotting on the Memphis levee for want of transportation to Cincinnati while St. Louis boats of the largest tonnage go away empty. We have good authority for saying that four hundred bales were exposed to all the heavy rains which fell last week, and were of course greatly damaged. It is very evident that great injustice and marked favoritism have been practised in the allotment of this cotton, but we hope soon to be able to record that the wrong has been righted, and that the distribution will be regulated hereafter by the enterprise of the cities in the great valley which are most directly interested in obtaining a full

supply of the important staple. Most men would be ashamed not to know a great deal more than they knew years ago, and yet, with a strange inconsistency, they are ambitious of being thought not to have changed or modified any opinion they

A good many years ago we thought that one General Jackson was too many. Now we should like to have a couple-one to dminister the Government, and the other to mand our armies in the field.

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

MILITARY ARRESTS, HABEAS C) BPUS, &c. Among the meetings first held to give exercesion to public opinion upon the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham was one at Albany, on the 6th of May last, the resolutions of which were inserted in the National Intelligencer of were inserted in the National intelligencer the 22d of that month. The last of these resolutions requested the president, vice-presidents, and secretaries of the meeting to transmit a copy of its resolutions to the President of the United States, with the assurance of the meeting of "their hearty and earnest de-sire to support the Government in every con-stitutional and lawful measure to suppress the existing rebellion." The gentlemen above designated have performed the duty assigned em by addressing to the President the fol-

lowing letter: ALBANY, MAY 19, 1863. To his Excellency the President of the United

The undersigned, officers of a public meet-The undersigned, officers of a public mean-held at the city of Albany on the 16th of May instant, herewith transmit to ar Excellency a copy of the resolutions opted at the said meeting, and respectfully st your earnest consideration They deem it proper on their personal respon-ibility to state that the meeting was one of the most respectable as to numbers and char-acter, and one of the most earnest in the sup-port of the Union, ever held in this city.

The Chion, ever heat it this only.

Its, with great regard.

ERASTUS CORNING, President.

ELI PERRY, Vice President.

PETER GANSEVOORT, Vice President.

PETER MONTEATH, Vice President.

SAMUEL W. GIBES, Vice President. JOHN NIBLACK, Vice President. H. W. McClellan, Vice President. LEMUEL W. ROGERS, Vice President WILLIAM SEYMOUR, Vice President. JEREMIAH OSBORN, Vice President WM. S. PADDOCK, Vice President.
J. B. SANDERS, Vice President.
EDWARD MULCAHY, Vice President.
D. V. N. RADCLIFFE, Vice President WILLIAM A. RICE, Secretary WILLIAM A. RICE, Secretary.
Edward Newcoms, Secretary.
R. W. Peckham, Jr., Secretary.
M. A. Nolan, Secretary.
John R. Nessel, Secretary.
C. W. Weeks, Secretary.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 12, 1863. Hon. Erastus Corning and others:

Gentlemen: Your letter of May 19, enclosing the resolutions of a public meeting held in Albany, New York, on the 16th of the same oth, was received several days ago.

he resolutions, as I understand them, are

glyable into two propositions—first, the

ression of a purpose to sustain the cause of the Union, to secure peace through victory, and to support the Administration in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion; and, secondly, a declaration of censure upon the Administration for supposed of military arrests. And from the two propositions a third is deduced, which is, that the gentlemen composing the meeting are resolved on doing their part to maintain our common Government and country, despite the folly or wickedness, as they may conceive, of any Administration. This position is eminently patriotic, and as such I thank the meeting, patriotic, and as such I thank the meeting, and congratulate the nation for it. My own purpose is the same; so that the meeting and myself have a common object, and can have no difference, except in the choice of means or recovered for effecting that object.

measures for effecting that object.

And here I ought to close this paper, and would close it, if there were no apprehension that more injurious consequences than any merely personal to myself might follow the res systematically cast upon me for doing in my view of duty, I could not forbear. The resolutions promise to support me in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion; and I have not knowingly emed, nor shall knowingly employ, any

But the meeting, by their resolutions, assert

and argue that certain military arrests, and proceedings, following them, for which I am ultimately responsible, are unconstitutional. I think they are not. The resolutions quote from the Constitution the definition of treason, and also the limiting safeguards and guarantees therein provided for the citizen on trial. son, and also the limiting safeguards and guarantees therein provided for the citizen on trial for treason, and on his being held to answer for capital or otherwise infamous crimes, and in criminal prosecutions, his right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury. They proceed to resolve "that these safeguards of the rights of the citizen against the pretensions of arbitrary power were intended more emerging for his protection in times of civil sions of arbitrary power were intended more expecially for his protection in times of civil commotion." And, apparently to demonstrate the proposition, the resolutions proceed, "they were secured substantially to the English people after years of protracted civil war, and were adopted into our Constitution at the close of the Revolution." Would not the demonstration have been better if it could have been still used that these seferances. truly said that these safeguards had been adopted and applied during the civil wars and during our Revolution, instead of after the one and at the close of the other? I, too, am devotedly for them after civil war and before civil war, and at all times, "except when, in cases of rebellion and invasion, the public safety may require" their suspension. The resolutions proceed to tell us that their safeguards "have stood the test of seventy-six years of trial, under our republican system, under circumstances which show that while they constitute the foundation of all free government, they are the elements of the enduring stability of the Republic." No one denies that they have so stood the test up to the beginning of the present rebeltest up to the beginning of the present rebel-lion, if we except a certain occurrence at New Orleans; nor does any one question that they will stand the same test much longer after the rebellion closes. But these provisions of the Constitution have no application to the case we have in hand, because the arrests complained of were not made for treason—that is, not for the treason defined in the Constitution, and upon the conviction of which the punishment is death; nor yet were they made to hold persons to answer for any capital or otherwise infamous crimes; nor were the pro-ceedings following, in any constitutional or

ceedings following, in any constitutional or legal sense "criminal prosecutions." The arrests were made on totally different grounds, and the proceedings following accorded with the grounds of the arrests.

Let us consider the real case with which we are dealing, and apply to it the parts of the Constitution plainly made for such cases.

Prior to my installation here it had been inculcated that any State had a lawful right to secede from the national Union, and that it would be expedient to exercise the right to secode from the national Union, and that it would be expedient to exercise the right whenever the devotees of the doctrine should fail to elect a President to their own liking. I was elected contrary to their liking; and, accordingly, so far as it was legally possible, they had taken seven States out of the Union, and seized many of the United States forts, and had fired upon the United States fag, all before I was inaugurated, and, of course, before I had done any official act whatever. The rebellion thus begun, soon ran into the present I had done any official act whatever. The rebellion thus begun, soon ran into the present civil war; and, in certain respects, it began on very unequal terms between the parties. The insurgents had been preparing for it more than thirty years, while the government had taken no steps to resist them. The former had carefully considered all the means which could be turned to their account. It undoubtedly was a well-pondered reliance with them that in their own unrestricted efforts to destroy Union, Constitution, and law, all together, the Government would in great degree he rewas a well-pondered reliance with them that in their own unrestricted efforts to destroy Union, Constitution, and law, all together, the Government would, in great degree, be restrained by the same Constitution and law from arresting their progress. Their sympathizers pervaded all departments of the Government and nearly all communities of the people. From this material, under cover of "liberty of speech," "liberty of the press," and "habeas corpus," they hoped to keep on foot amongst us a most efficient corps of spies, informers, suppliers, and aiders and abetters of their cause in a thousand ways. They knew that in times such as they were inaugurating, by the Constitution itself, the habeas corpus might be suspended; but they also knew they had friends who would make a question as to who was to suspend it; meanwhile their spies and others might remain at large to help on their cause. Or if, as has happened, the Executive should suspend the writ, without ruinous waste of time, instances of arresting innocent persons might occur, as are always likely to occur in such cases; and then a clamor could be raised in regard to this, which might be, at least, of some service to the insurgent cause. It needed no very keen perception to discover this part of the enemy's programme, so soon as by open hostilities their machinery was fairly put in motion. Yet, thoroughly imbued with a reverence for the guarantied rights of individuals, I was slow to adopt the strong measures which by degrees I have been forced to regard as being within the exceptions of the Coustitution, and as indispensable to the public safety. Nothing is better known to history

as indispensable to the public Nothing is better known to than that the courts of justice are Nothing is better known to history than that the courts of justice are utterly incompetent to such cases. Civil courts are organized chiefly for trials of individuals, or, at ost, a few individuals acting in conand this in quiet times, and on charges crimes well defined in the law. Even in tim of peace bands of horse-thieves and robbe or peace bands of horse-theves and rooters frequently grow too numerous and powerful for the ordinary courts of justice. But what comparison in numbers have such bands ever borne to the insurgent sympathizers, even in many of the loyal States? Again, a jury too many of the loyal States? Again, a July ood frequently has at least one member more ready to hang the panel than to hang the traitor. And yet, again, he who dissuades one man from volunteering, or induces one soldier to desert, weakens the Union cause as

much as he who kills a Union soldier in bat much as he who kills a Union soldier in battile. Yet this dissuasion or inducement may
be so conducted as to be no defined crime of
which any civil court would take cognizance.
Ours is a case of rebellion—so called by the
resolutions before me—in fact, a clear, flagrant, and gigantic case of rebellion; and the
provision of the Constitution that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be
suspended unless when, in case of rebellion

is the provision which specially applies to our present case. This provision plainly attests the understanding of those who made the itution that ordinary courts of justice adequate to "cases of rebellion"—attests held in custody whom the courts, acting on ordinary rules, would discharge. Habeas corpus does not discharge men who are proved to be guilty of defined crime; and its suspenon is allowed by the Constitution on purpo that men may be arrested and held who can not be proved to be guilty of defined crime, "when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." This is precisely our present case—a case of rebellion, wherein the public safety does require the sus-pension. Indeed, arrests by process of courts and arrests in cases of rebellion do not proed altogether upon the same basis. The ordinary and continuous perpetration of crime while the latter is directed at sudden and ex while the latter is directed at student and ex-tensive uprisings against the Government, which, at most, will succeed or fail in no great length of time. In the latter case arrests are made not so much for what has been done, as for what probably would be done. The latter is more for the preventive and less for the vindictive than the

In such cases the purposes of mer are much more easily understood than in cases of ordinary crime. The man who stands by and says nothing when the peril of his Go ernment is discussed cannot be misunderstood.

If not hindered, he is sure to help the enemy; much more he if talks ambiguously—talks for his country with "buts" and "ifs" and "ands." Of how little value the constitutional provisons I have quoted will be rendered, if arrest ions I have quoted will be rendered, if arrests shall never be made until defined crimes shall have been committed, may be illustrated by a few notable examples. General John C. Breckinridge, Gen. Robert E. Lee, Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, Gen. John B. Magruder, Gen. Wm. B. Preston, General Simon B. Buckner, and Commodore Franklin Buchanan, now occupying the very highest places in the rebel war service, were all within the power of the Government since the rebellion began, and were nearly as well known to be traitors then as ernment since the rebellion began, and were nearly as well known to be traitors then as now. Unquestionably if we had seized and held them, the insurgent cause would be much weaker. But no one of them had then committed any crime defined in the law. Every one of them, if arrested, would have been discharged on habeas corpus were the writ allowed to operate. In view of these and similar cases, I think the time not unlikely to come when I shall be blamed for having made too few arrests rather than too many.

oo few arrests rather than too many.

By the third resolution the meeting indicate their opinion that military arrests may be contutional in localities where rebellion actually exists, but that such arrests are unconstitu-tional in localities where rebellion or insur-rection does not actually exist. They insit that such arrests shall not be made "outside of that such arrests shall not be made "outside of the lines of necessary military occupation, and the scenes of insurrection." Inasmuch, how-ever, as the Constitution itself makes no such distinction, I am unable to believe that there is any such constitutional distinction. I con-cede that the class of arrests complained of can be constitutional only when, in cases of rebel-lion or invasion, the public safety may require them; and I insist that in such cases they are constitutional wherever the public safety does constitutional wherever the public safety does require them; as well in places to which they may prevent the rebellion extending, as in those where it may be already prevailing; as well where they may restrain mischievous in-terference with the raising and supplying of armies to suppress the rebellion, as where the rebellion may actually be; as well where they nay restrain the enticing men out of the army as where they would prevent mutiny in the army; equally constitutional at all places where they will conduce to the public safety, as against the dangers of rebellion or inva-

ion. Take the particular case mentioned by the meeting. It is asserted, in substance, that Mr. Vallandigham was, by a military ommander, seized and tried "for no other reason than words addressed to a public meet-tg in criticism of the course of the Adminisration, and in condemnation of the military orders of the General." Now, if there be no mistake about this; if this assertion is the ruth, and the whole truth; if there was no other reason for the arrest, then I concede that the arrest was wrong. But the arrest, as I un-derstand, was made for a very different reason. Mr. Vallandigham avows his hostility to the war on the part of the Union; and his arrest was made because he was laboring, with some effect, to prevent the raising of troops; to en-courage desertion from the army; and to leave rebellion without an adequate military force to suppress it. He was not arrested be-cause he was damaging the political prospects of the Administration, or the personal interests of the commanding General, but becaus he was damaging the army, upon the exist-ence and vigor of which the life of the nation depends. He was warring upon the military, and this gave the military constitutional ju-risdiction to lay hands upon him. If Mr. Vallandigham was not damaging the military power of the country, then his arrest was

I understand the meeting, whose resolutions I am considering, to be in favor of suppressing the rebellion by military force—by armies Long experience has shown that armies can Long experience has shown that armies cannot be maintained unless desertion shall be
punished by the severe penalty of death. The
case requires, and the law and the Constitution sanction, this punishment. Must I shoot
a simple-minded soldier boy who deserts, while
I must not touch a bair of a wily agitator who
induces him to desert? This is none the less
injurious when effected by getting a father, or
brother, or friend, into a public meeting, and
there working upon his feelings until he is
persuaded to write the soldier boy that he is
fighting in a bad cause, for a wicked Adminfighting in a bad cause, for a wicked Admin istration of a contemptible Government, to weak to arrest and punish him if he shall de sert. I think that in such a case, to silence the agitator and save the boy is not only constitu-

de on mistake of fact, which I would be

glad to correct on reasonable satisfactory evi-

enal, but withal a great mercy.

If I be wrong on this question of constituonal power, my error lies in believing that certain proceedings are constitutional when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety requires them, which would not be constitutional when, in absence of rebellion or invasion, the public safety does not require them; in other words, that the Constitution is invasion, the public safety does not require them; in other words, that the Constitution is not, in its application, in all respects the same, in cases of rebellion or invasion involving the public safety, as it is in times of profound peace and public security. The Constitution itself makes the distinction; and I can no more be persuaded that the Government can constitutionally take no strong measures in time of rebellion, because it can be shown that the same could not be lawfully taken in time of peace, than I can be persuaded that a particular drug is not good medicine for a sick man, because it can be shown to not be good food for a well one. Nor am I able to appreciate the danger apprehended by the meeting that the American people will, by means of military arrests during the rebellion, lose the right of public discussion, the liberty of speech and the press, the law of evidence, trial by jury, and habeas corpus, throughout the indefinate peaceful future which I trust lies before them, any more than I am able to believe that a man could contract so strong an appetite for eventive during temporary.

a man could contract so strong an appetite for emetics during temporary illness as to persist in feeding upon them during the remainder of his healthful life.

In giving the resolutions that earnest con-In giving the resolutions that earnest consideration which you request of me, I cannot overlook the fact that the meeting speak as "Democrats." Nor can I, with full respect for their known intelligence, and the fairly presumed deliberation with which they prepared their resolutions, be permitted to suppose that this occurred by accident, or in any way other than that they preferred to designate themselves "Democrats" rather than "American citizens." In this time of national peril I would have preferred to meet you upon a level citizens." In this time of national peril I would have preferred to meet you upon a level one step higher than any party platform; because I am sure that, from such more elevated position, we could do better battle for the country we all love than we possibly can from those lower ones where, from the force of habit, the prejudices of the past, and selfish hopes of the luture, we are sure to expend much of our ingenuity and strength in finding fault with and aiming blows at each other. But, since you have denied me this, I will yet be thankful, for the country's sake, that not all Democrats have done so. He on whose discretionary judgment Mr. Vallandigham was arrested and tried is a Democrat, having no old party affinity with me; and the judge was arrested and tried is a Democrat, having no old party affinity with me; and the judge who rejected the constitutional view expressed in these resolutions, by refusing to discharge Mr. Vallandigham on habeas corpus, is a Democrat of better days than these, having received his judicial mantle at the hands of President Jackson. And still more, of all those Democrats who are nobly exposing their lives and shedding their blood on the battlefield, I have learned that many approve the course taken with Mr. Vallandigham, while I have not heard of a single one condemning it. course taken with Mr. Vallandigham, while I have not heard of a single one condemaing it. I cannot assert that there are none such. And the name of President Jackson recalls an incident of pertinent history. After the battle of New Orleans, and while the fact that the treaty of peace had been concluded was well known in the city, but before official knowledge of it had arrived, Gen. Jackson still maintained martial or military law. Now that it could be said the war was over, the clamor against martial law, which had existed from the first, grew more furious. Among clamor against martial law, which had existed from the first, grew more furious. Among other things a Mr. Louaillier published a denunciatory newspaper article. Gen. Jackson arrested him. A lawyer by the name of Morel procured the United States Judge (Hall) to order a writ of habeas corpus to relieve Mr. Louaillier. Gen. Jackson arrested both the lawyer and the judge. A Mr. Hollander ventured to say of some part of the matter that "it was a dirty trick." Gen. Jackson arrested him. When the officer undertook to serve the writ of habeas corpus, Gen. Jackson took it from him, and sent him away with a copy. Holding the Judge in custody a few days, the General sent him beyond the limits of his encampment, and set

yond the limits of his encampment, and set him at liberty, with an order to remain til the ratification of peace should be regularly announced, or until the British should have

left the Southern coast. A day or two more elapsed, the ratification of the treaty of peace was regularly announced, and the Judge and others were fully liberated. A few days more, and the Judge called General Jacksoz into court and fined him a thousand dollars for having arrested him and the others named. The General paid the fine, and there the matter rested for nearly thirty years, when Contract reforded with proping and integer. gress refunded principal and interest. The late Senator Douglas, then in the House of Representatives, took a leading part in the debates, in which the constitutional question was much discussed. I am not prepared to say whom the journals would show to have

oted for the measure. It may be remarked: First, that we had the same Constitution then as now; secondly, that we then had a case of invasion, and now we have a case of rebellion; and, thirdly, that the permanent right of the people to public discussion, the liberty of speech and of the press, the trial by jury, the law of evidence, and the habeas corpus suffered no detriment whatever by that conduct of General Jackson, its subsequent approval by the American

And yet let me say that in my own dis retion, I do not know whether I would have ordered the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. While I cannot shift the responsibility from myself, I hold that, as a general rule, the com-mander in the field is the better judge of the necessity in any particular case. Of course I must practice a general directory and revisory power in the matter.

One of the resolutions expresses the opinion

of the meeting that arbitrary arrests will have the effect to divide and distract those who should be united in suppressing the rebellion, and I am specially called on to discharge Mr. and I am specially called on to discharge Mr. Vallandigham. I regard this act as at least a fair appeal to me on the expediency of exercising a constitutional power which I think exists. In response to such appeal I have to say it gave me pain when I learned that Mr. Vallandigham had been arrested—that is, I was pained that there should have seemed to be a necessity for arresting him—and that it will afford me great pleasure to discharge him so soon as I can, by any means, believe the so soon as I can, by any means, believe the public safety will not suffer by it. I further say that, as the war progresses, it appears me that opinion and action, which were great confusion at first, take shape and fall in-to more regular channels, so that the necessity for strong dealing with them gradually de-creases. I have every reason to desire that it ild cease altogether, and far from the least is my regard for the opinions and wishes of those who, like the meeting at Albany, de-clare their purpose to sustain the Government in every constitutional and lawful measures to suppress the rebellion. Still I must continue to do so much as may seem to be required by the public safety.

A. LINCOLN. the public safety.

Ber Some persons who are called on to take the oath of loyalty consider it a great hardship. They are much mistaken. There s, in that oath as administered here, nothing which can be justly objected to by any one who has a right to live under the government of the United States. It embraces no obligation which every citizen would not be bound to observe even though taking no oath at all.

The form of it is as follows: I, — of — County of — State of — do solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and support and sustain the Constitution and Laws made in pursuance thereof as the supreme law of the land, anything in any State Constitution or Laws to the contrary notwithstanding; and that I will not take up arms against the Uni-ted States, nor give aid and comfort, by word or deed, to the enemies thereof, or to those now in rebellion against the United States; and that I disclaim all fellowship with the so-celled Confederate States and Confederate armies; and that I will faithfully keep and observe this my solemn oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States of Americs, with a full understanding that death or other punishment by the judgment of a Mili-tary Commission will be the penalty for its

Subscribed and sworn to before me this - day

Of course no man can reasonably expect to be tolerated as a citizen of the United States who is unwilling to recognize an obligation not to take up arms against it or to give aid and comfort by word or deed to its enemies. The expression as to giving aid and comfort is by many misunderstood. The Government itself, in a certain sense, gives comfort to rebels in prison when it feeds them and shelters them and lodges them. Fathers and mothers and sisters are allowed to give comfort to their paroled rebel sons and brothers by feeding them and ministering to all their personal wants. There is nothing in this inconsistent with the obligations of the oath. Those who take the oath are perfectly at liberty to give personal aid and comfort to the rebel friends fall in their wayply take an obligation not to aid and comfort the rebels as rebels-in other words not to assist them in any way to promote the cause of the rebellion.

And so in regard to "fellowship with the Confederate States and Confederate armies." A man may take the oath and have as much personal fellowship, intercourse, or communion with a rebel or a rebel-sympathizer as he pleases. Such fellowship is a very different thing from fellowship with rebels in their disloyal purposes and efforts. But the oath says nothing about fellowship with rebel individuals at all. It embraces only a disclaimer of all fellowship with "the Confederate States and Confederate armies," and surely no one acknowledging fellowship with them can have a right to expect to be tolerated under a government with which they are at war.

The oath is right. Any citizen, who does not mean to avail himself of the advantages of his position as a citizen to war upon or betray the government he lives under, can take it conscientiously if he construes it correctly. RAID ON FLEMINGSBURG AND MAYSYILLE .- A

force of about 250 Kentucky rebels, under Colonel Peter Everett, of Col. Preston's (late Marshall's) command, entered Flemingsburg Saturday about 11 o'clock, and held it four bours. They stole a large number of horses, and a considerable amount of other property, but in other respects behaved very well. They were mostly exchanged prisoners, returned by way of City Point on the 2d, and Lynchburg on the 3d inst. They immediately rejoined their command, and by forced marches-not sleeping for five nights-reached Flemingsburg Saturday. On the night previous they put to flight, near Howard's Mills, on Slate Creek, Bath county, the 14th Kentucky, driving it into Mount Sterling, where it remained until these 250 undisciplined renegades visited their former friends, and plundered the county of 1,000 horses, leaving none in return. At one time during their stay at Flemingsburg the invaders were greatly alarmed by the re-port that the 10th Kentucky was coming, but of course soon discovered that it was a false alarm. They paroled the chivalrous Captain Sutherland, of the ram Queen of the West notoriety, while his better half-the secession widow of Mississippi, of whom our readers have already been told-waved her handkerchief for Jeff Davis and his horse-thieving followers. They then went to Maysville and robbed the citizens of sixteen thousand dollars in goods and money, and destroyed and took away Government property to the amount of four thousand dollars. They left on the Orangeburg road, on Sunday, in the direction

THE MT STERLING RAID - We have learned a few additional particulars in regard to the late rebel raid mear Mt. Sterling, Ky. The Federal force numbered only seventy men. They were attacked by about three hundred rebels, near a place called Mudlick Springs, in Bath county. In the engagement the Fed-crals lost nine killed, three mortally wounded, and twelve prisoners. Major R. T. Williams came up with reinforcements, but his men soon broke and scattered, and could not again be rallied. They fell back upon Mt. Sterling, and were followed by the rebels to within a few miles of the town. The paroles of the Federal prisoners were all signed by William Cabell Breckinridge, from which it may be inferred that he was in command. In the skirmish in Bath county, Major Williams was wounded in the shoulder, and Lieut. Miller was shot through the body. Both of these officers behaved with great gallantry in the affair.

Mr. S. G. Lynch has in a card avowe himself as the "Acting Supervisor" on behalf of the Government of telegraphic despatches from Washington to the newspaper press The announcement serves to confirm more decidedly our undying opposition to any thing like "Lynch law."

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1863.

We this morning publish from the pen Judge Nicholas a review of President Lin- in Kentucky Mr. Benton deliberately rejects coln's letter in response to the Albany Meeting. The review, which is marked by the learning and ability characteristic of the distinguished author, will be read with deep interest by reflecting patriots. Its confutation of the President's argument is in our opinion thorough and decisive.

RADICALISM IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT .- We publish in another column a long letter from Mr. M. M. Benton. The letter contains two prominent ideas, one of which exhibits a cerain description of insanity, and the other either the densest ignorance or the silliest and most barefaced duplicity. We will briefly notice them in their order.

The first of these two ideas is that Mr. Benton himself and not the Union State Convention is authorized to speak for the Union party of Kentucky. Of course no words can add a shade to the perfect absurdity of this idea. Its absurdity is perfectly colossal. The Union State Convention was perhaps the completest representative convention ever held in Kenucky. The convention, thus complete, unanimously adopted a platform. The platform was adopted indeed not only unanimously but enthusiastically. After the adoption of the platform, however, Mr. Benton, who was present as a delegate, arose and asked permission to record his dissent from the platform. The permission was courteously granted, and Mr. Benton, solitary and alone in the presence of the convention, stood up and repudiated the platform, which the convention had just adoptted without a dissenting voice and with every mark of enthusiastic approval. The convention then adjourned. Under these circumstances Mr. Benton now comes forward, and claims that not the Union State Convention but he himself represents the Union party of Kentucky. He modestly reads the State Convention out of the Union party! Nay, he most humbly reads the Union party out of itself!!

Possibly Mr. Benton is sincere in this assumption, but, if he is, it is to be regretted that his insanity is not of a type sufficiently mild to allow him to keep the assumption to himself. He himself would then be much easier to keep. When Burke, visiting a madhouse, asked an inmate who seemed to be rational why he was there, the lunatic replied: "I said the world was crazy, and the said I was crazy, and, as the majority was against me I had to submit." If it were altogether rational to counsel a raver, we would recommend the submissiveness of this bedlamite to Mr. Benton, who unfortunately has the hallucination without the philosophy of his crazy exemplar. Mr. Benton, notwithstanding the overwhelming odds against him, insists upon trying to put the world in a madhouse. He outhereds Herod. If Burke had met Benton in bedlam instead of the other bedlamite, the great orator most certainly would never have put the question he did. The symptoms in that event would have spoken for the malady plainly enough.

The other prominent idea of Mr. Benton's letter is that Fernando Wood is authorized to speak for the Democracy of the North, which if under the circumstances not so insane is just as false as the idea that Mr. Benton himself is authorized to speak for the Union party of Kentucky. So far as truth is concerned, the two ideas are of a piece. The Democracy of the North, like the Union party of Ker tucky, has spoken for itself, and has repudiated the doctrines of Fernando Wood and his faction, as the Union party of Kentucky has repudiated the doctrines of Mr. Benton and his faction. In proof of this, we need only point to the resolutions adopted by the Democratic members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by the Democratic members of the Legislature of New York, by the Democratic State Committee of New York, by the Democratic Mass Meeting of Indiana, and even by the Ohio Democratic State Convention, which under the very fiercest provocation sternly refused to sanction the Peace movement. In further proof of the same truth, we may point to the express and emphatic declarations of such Democratic journals as the Boston Post, them as friends and fellow-men. They sim- the Boston Courier, the New York Journal of Commerce, the New York World, the Albany Argus, the Buffalo Courier, the Detroit Free Press, and the Indianapolis Sentinel. In short, the acknowledged organs of the Northern De mocracy, without exception, repudiate the doctrines of the Peace faction. The peace faction is at war with the Northern Democra-

Fernando Wood's Peace Meeting, whose address Mr. Benton with astounding falseness affirms is the embodiment of the principles of the Northern Democracy, was called in defiance of the Democracy of New York as represented by Governor Seymour, was repudiated in advance by all the recognized exponents of the Democracy of the Empire State, and since it was held has been condemned by the recog-nized exponents of the Northern Democracy everywhere. The measures and doctrines of the address of the Peace Meeting have been rejected universally by the Northern Democracy. This fact is notorious. And yet Mr. Benton parades the address as an authoritative exposition of the views of the Northern Democracy. Such manipulation can arise from only one of two sources. It can arise only from the densest ignorance or from the silliest and most barefaced duplicity. gladly waive the question as to which of these two sources the manipulation is owing. We in courtesy remit the question to the pub-

Mr. Benton, referring to the resolution of the Union platform which hails "with pleasurable hope the recent manifestations of conservative sentiment among the people of the on-slaveholding States in their late elections," and regards "the same as an earnest of a good purpose on their part to co-operate with all other loyal citizens—give security to the rights of every section and maintain the Union and the Co stitution as they were ordained by the founders of the republic, The effort is to hitch the Union party of

Kentucky on to the Democracy of the North.

This ebullition is characteristic of the radical temper. The "effort" is simply to give the hand of welcome to those true men of the North who in standing by the Union and the Constitution stand with the Union party of Kentucky. The "effort" is not "to hitch the Union party of Kentucky on to the Democracy of the North," or to hitch the Democracy of the North on to the Union party of Kentucky, but to recognize the cheering fact that the Democracy of the North in common with the Union party of Kentucky is hitched on to the government. May they together prove a team strong enough and true enough safely to draw the peerless vehicle of constitutional liberty to the goal of victory and of peace! Such is the "effort;" and it is made by the Union party itself, speaking formally and deliberate through its State Convention. But the effort of Mr. Benton is to hitch the Union party of Kentucky on to the abolition party of the North; and he makes the effort in defiance of the expressed will of the Union party of Kentucky, and at the hazard of promoting the tri-umph of the rebellion in the State. What he says here is nothing more or less than an impeachment of the Union party as a party. impeaches the Union party for not hitching itself on to the abolition party of the North. This is the amount of what he says. He does not recriminate upon any particular member or members of the Union party but upon the Union party itself. His recrimination, if offered by a professed enemy of the party, would be at least intelligible; but, coming from a professed friend, it is purely ridiculous. If Mr. Benton must recriminate, we advise him to recriminate with some discrimination. Mr. Benton closes his letter with the follow

ing protestation: In grocestation:

I belong to no party, but to my country, and, in the words of the great Clay, I could say: "My country—may she always be right—but, right or wrong, I am for my country." Understanding this famous motto to inculcate simply devotion to one's country in spite

of its faults, we heartily subscribe to the sen timent; but, when we reflect that at the haz ard of promoting the triumph of the rebellion the political basis adopted by the Union party of the State and attempts to set up in the place of that basis the odious and factious standard of unquestioning devotion to an administration which in the estimation of the Union party is destroying the country instead of preserving it, we cannot help feeling

not to Mr. Benton and his faction. He whom Mr. Benton justly designates the great Clay would have regarded such a use of the motto as a foul abuse. And it is. We think Mr. Benton would manifest a greater sense of fitness as well as greater candor if he displayed this motto: "The administration-it can never be wrong-but, right or wrong, I am for the administration." This at any rate would be a compendious expression of his political creed. The great Clay never harbored such a creed as He never countenanced such a creed. Far from it. Every act of his glorious life was a lofty and scornful protest against such a creed. And is there in the Sixth Congressional District a voter with a spark of the spirit of the great Clay or with a spark of the spirit of a man who will not protest likewise against a creed so hostile to the maxims of liberty and so abhorrent to the very instincts of freemen? We trust not.

It is not a matter for conjecture as to how

the great Clay, if he were now living, would

that he displays a motto which exposes rathe

than expresses the sentiment that inspires his

action. The motto belongs to the Union party

lock upon the administration party, into which Mr. Benton and his factious associates are vigorously seeking to merge the Union party of Kentucky at the risk of merging Kentucky herself into the rebellion. His own words leave no room for conjecture on this point. "I have had," said the great Clay, when the party now in power was forming, and with special reference to the formation of the party. "great hopes and confidence in the Whig party, as being most likely to conduce to the honor. the prosperity, and the glory of my country. But if it is to be merged into a contemptible abolition party, and if abolitionism is to be engrafted on the Whig creed, from that moment I renounce the party and cease to be a Whig. I go a step further: If I am alive, I will give my humble support for the Presi dency to that man, to whatever party he belong, who is uncontaminated with fanaticism, rather than to one who, crying out all the time and aloud that he is a Whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the Constitution and the Union." If the great Clay would have thus repudiated a party on whose creed abolitionism was engrafted, with what augmented scorn would he, if he were alive to-day, repudiate a party of whose creed abol itionism is not a graft but the roots stock, and branches! We call upon those ga'lant patriots of the Sixth District in whom the spirit of the great Clay survives to act under the inspiration of that noble spirit at the bal lot-box in August. Let them do this, and all will be well in their District. They will then send to Congress a man who will work with and not against the venerable Crittenden-the great compeer of the great Clay. The true and patriotic Menzies could ask for no mightier auxiliary than the spirit Mr. Benton himself would conjure up. If the spirit of the great Clay is abroad in the Sixth District on the 3d of August, the majority of Mr. Menzies will be undoubtedly a towering and shining one-But we have insensibly prolonged our remarks quite beyond the limits we had pre-

matizing the platform of the Union party of Kentucky as "the offspring of aspiring politi cians for place" who "in their zeal for promotion" overlook "the true interest and welfare of the country," avows that he himself is devoted singly to his country. We hope that he sincerely thinks he is. But how does he expect to benefit his country by promoting the triumph of the rebellion in Kentucky? what we do not understand, on the hypothesis of Mr. Benton's sincerity, which we shall not take the trouble to dispute. The Union party of Kentucky is organ-State Convention. This basis is the test of membership of the Union party. The secessionists of the State repudiate this basis for the reason that it does not go far enough Mr. Benton and his faction repudiate it because it goes too far. The two factions repudiate the basis of the Union party for opposite reasons, but they both repudiate it, and both seek to organize themselves on bases respectively different from the basis of the Union party. Both are accordingly hostile to the Union party, and each for this reason contributes at once to the success of the other and to the defeat of the Union party. Mr. Benton and his faction are thus in effect the allies of the secessionists against the Union party, and, being the weakest of the three divisions, simply promote, as the net result of their action, the triumph of the secessionists. There is no

One word more. Mr. Benton, while stig-

escape from this conclusion. If, therefore, Mr. Benton is in truth devoted singly to his country, as he says he is, it must at least be owned that he has a very complex way of showing his single devotion. It really does seem to us that a gentleman who so freely charges the Union majority of the General Assembly and the whole Union State Convention with sacrificing the welfare of the country to a zeal for their personal advancement should have a simpler or at all events a more intelligible way of manifesting his own disinterested and superlative devotion to the welfare of the country. We respectfully submit to Mr. Benton, that, until he finds or invents such a way and employs it, the public will be apt to rate his laudation of his own patriotism and his disparagement of that of others at pretty much the same figure. And in our opinion the public should be pardoned for so judging. Self-praise is said to be at best half scandal, and Mr. Benton, with the true radical distaste for half-way measures, rounds off the partial scandal involved in the celebration of himself by vilifying all the prominent members of the party he has betrayed and is laboring to destroy. Mr. Benton may be in motive a second Cato, but his acts are certainly those of a firebrand and a calumniator. And by his acts we judge him.

The Union Convention at Columbus, which met on Wednesday, nominated John Brough for Governor of Ohio on the first ballot. Col.Charles Anderson received the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor; H. H. Hun-ter, of Fairfield, for Judge of the Supreme Court; Mr. Dorsey, the present incumbent, was renominated for Treasurer; Col. Goodman, of Marion, was nominated for Auditor and Capt. Barrere, of Highland, for the Board of Public Works. The candidate for Auditor was disabled for life in the battle of Fredericksburg, and the candidate for the Board of Public Works has lost an arm in the military service of the country. FROM SOMERSET .- A special to the Cincin nati Commercial says persons from Monticello

state that Pegram's forces all left that place and vicinity on last Sunday. They deserted in great haste, and it is said took the irect road to Knoxville. Refugees from East Tennessee tell us the women in that country say that if we do not come and drive away their enemies, by all means to send them arms and ammunition, and they will fight their own battles. It is stated that three Union women recently killed two rebels with a nitchfork and spade, and wounded the third. Weather very warm. STATE AUDITOR. - The Union Democrati State Central Committee met yesterday morning and accepted the declination of Thomas S.

Page as candidate for auditor of public accounts, and substituted William T. Samuels of Hardin county, who received the next highest number of votes to Mr. Page in the State convention of last spring. He was the clerk to the Lower House of the last Legislature; has held other positions of trust in his own county, and is extensively known over the State as a fine accountant, an active business man, and an inflinching Unionist.

A REVIEW

Of President Lincoln's Response to the Albany Meeting BY S. S. MCHOLAS. It is matter for no little gratulation to over of the Constitution, to every loyal pa-triot, that President Lincoln has thus placed this, that freeded to the on has thus placed in targible form before the public what there is of reason, or its semblance, in support of his usurped power to abridge and punish freedom of speech and of the press. It is what he and his advisers in and out of the Cabinet have to present it his behalf at the bar of reason. Let not the flimsy and wholly inade-quate character of the reasoning induce an inference of any deficiency in him or them. The fault is not theirs, it is not from any lack of capacity in them to do justice to the sub-ject, for the argument is really as good, just as plausible as any that has been or can be made on that side of the question. It is however so discursive and unmethodical as necessarily to impart much of the same quality to this brief

notice of it.

The first noticeable thing which it presents is his seizing hold of the fact stated in one of the Albany resolutions that the great safeguards to free speech, free press, and personal liberty were adopted into the Federal Consti-tution after the close of the revolution, for the sake of making what he no doubt deems a telling retort. He asks whether the demontelling retort. He asks whether the demonstration would not have been better, if it could have been truly said, that these safeguards had been adopted during our revolution instead of after its close. During the revolution they could not have been so adopted into the Federal Constitution, for it then had no existence; but those safeguards were taken al-most verbatim from the constitutions of sev-eral of the larger States which were made during the actual pendency of the revolutionary war and for the rule of government in an ac-tually existing civil war. As an exposition of the views of the framers of the Constituon, as a revolutionary authority to prov that those safeguards were specially meant for that those safeguards were specially meant for times of war and civil commotion, the prece-dents from the constitutions of those States are fully as authoritative as if the Federal Constitution itself had been adopted during the revolution.

To escape from those safeguards, he asserts that the military arrest, trial, and banishment of Mr. Vallandigham, was not a holding him to answer for a capital or otherwise "infamous

answer for a capital or otherwise "infamous answer for a capital or otherwise "infamous crime," nor were the proceedings against him a "criminal prosecution." The effrontery of mere denial cannot go beyond this. What classification must a crime belong to which is not infamous, yet justifies its punishment by close imprisonment for life, according to the sentence of the court-martial, or to banishment for life, according to the illegal alteration of the President? He does not tell us, and ingenuity will waste its astuteness in any ingenuity will waste its astuteness in any effort to ascertain. The whole burthen of his effort to ascertain. The whole burthen of his attempt te justify the punishment is by affirming that the speeches of Mr. Vallandigham were aiding and assisting the enemy, or in other words were quasi treasonable—at least they were the perpetration of moral treason. There being no legal punishment, as he wrongfully affirms, for the supposed offence, he makes the absence of all such law the very foundation of his claim to inflict the punishment. ndation of his claim to inflict the pur foundation of his claim to inflict the punishment. The Constitution having carefully defined treason and precluded that engine of tyranny constructive treason, and Congress not having, as he alleges, provided any penalty for such an offence, he undertakes expost facto, to create this new constructive treason and punish it by a penalty of his own enacting. Verily, Mr. Lincoln, this is sad work you are making with our Constitution, if you prove that it gives you such latitudinous disyou are making with our Constitution, if you prove that it gives you such latitudinous discretion to tyrannize over the liberties of your countrymen. As to his denial that Mr. Val landigham's persecution was a "criminal prosecution" within the meaning of the Constitution, it must astound every man of sense. There is no denying that it is a criminal prosecution of some sort and of ccurse must fall within the broad comprehensive prohibition of all prosecutions except those legally made with the aid of jury trial. The only exception is that carefully made by the Constitution itself, for the punishments, by military courts, of persons employed in the military service, the making of which exception conclusively proves the intention to exclude any other. The theory of the Constitution is, that it is far better crime should go unpunished, than that its punishment should be entrusted to anybody but courts and juries. The reed to any body but courts and juries. The recent glorious meetings of the people to prote against the punishment of Mr. Vallandighs show that such is the national understanding with a fixed resolve not to be robbed of the liberties by a destruction of the Constitution Mr. Lincoln should take heed how he disre

gerds this national sentiment, or he may have a civil war at the North in addition to that at The Constitution says, "excessive bail shall The Constitution says, "excessive out snain ont be required, nor cruel and unusual runishments inflicted." What say you to this safeguard, Mr. Lincoln? You cannot deny that the punishment you have inflicted here, for the exercise of free speech, is unusual, nor can you properly deny that it is cruel also, or if you do, then it can only be by affirming that the nunishment is barely commensurate with the punishment is barely commensurate with the heinousness of the offence. But if such be the character of the offence, then what be-comes of your other plea, that it is not an "in-famous crime." If this newly invented crime. this constructive treason, is so thinly divide from actual treason as in fore conscientive to require so dire a punishment as life-long imprisonmentor banishment, it surely must be an "infamous crime." As actual treason is by common consent the most infamous of all crimes, all its proximate congeners, such as this, must partake largely of that infamy. Your countrymen generally give you credit for doing all you could, by your usurped legislative and judicial anthority to brand Mr. Vallandigham and his children with the infamy of a convicted aitor. Without reference to the personal hard-hip of such a sentence, with right minded ship or such a sentence, with right minder men such damage to character is an infam-ising punishment, and, such being the pun-ishment, the crime if so punished must be "infamous" also. It was precisely to prevent such oppression in time of war or civil com-motion, by party majorities in Congress or by party chiefs in the Presidential chair, that those safeguards were placed in the Constitu-tion.

tion.

Mr. Lincoln adopts and bases his defence Mr. Lincoln adopts and bases his defence mainly upon the flimsy dogma that the Constitution was made for peace and not for war—that new and "weak invention of the enemy" to civil liberty. He relies upon that clause of the Constitution giving Congress power to suspend the privilege of habeas corpus "when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." This, he says, "attests the understanding of those who made the Constitution that ordinary courts of justice are inadequate to cases of rebellion—attests their purpose that in such cases men may their purpose that in such cases men may be held in custody whom the courts would discharge." This is sound doctrine, but where does he receive the power to ex post wheree does be receive the power to ex post facto, or otherwise to create a new criminal offence and punish it at his discretion, with or without the instrumentality of a court-martial of his appointing? The two things are altogether different. The people are accustomed to seeing men arrested and held to bail upon mere suspicion of unprovable crime, and it is but a small stretch of the same policy to allow their arrest and temporary detention without privilege of trial in time of public danger. Public necessity may require, sound policy privilege of trial in time of public danger. Public necessity may require, sound policy may allow thus much, but nothing more. It is a wide stretch beyond this for the military to undertake to punish as well as arrest. This the Constitution nowhere allows, but expressly forbids. The clause referred to so far from sustaining the detestable dogma, tends very strongly to its disproof, according to the sound rule of construction that expressio unius est exclusio alterius. The Constitution having given Congress discretion to suspend the circlusio alterius. The Constitution having given Congress discretion to suspend the exerise in one particular instance, no other, during war or rebellion, of one of the functions of the civil authority, is demonstrative proof of two things, either of which utterly annihilates his whole argument. First, that such suspension must not be carried beyond that particular instance; second, that the Constitution was made for time of war or rebellion, as well as far for time of peace, otherwise there would have been no need for the babeas corous clause, or without it, acotherwise there would have been no need for the habeas corpus clause, or without it, ac-cording to the dogma, the executive would have had unstinted power both to arrest and punish. The Constitution gives the Govern-ment power to declare war and provides for its being carried on—it contemplated rebellion and authorizes its suppression—yet, according to the dogma, was not made for time of war or rebellion! There are other instances in which the Constitution trenches on the re-

to the dogms, was not made for time of war or rebellion! There are other instances in which the Constitution trenches on the reserved rights of the citizen during war or rebellion, and going to show that its framers had the occurrence of those junctures full in view as likely to fall under its sway: 1st, no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law." Now according to Mr. Libeoin's logic, this clause attesting as it does the understanding that the citizen was not entitled to the same perfect immunity from arbitrary requisitions during war as in time of peace, there was to be one mode of law for war and another for peace, and therefore the government may during war make what arbitrary requisitions it pleases, that is, take a farmer's crope or horses without "just compensation." 2d. "No person shall be held to answer, &c., except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in setual service in time of war or public danger." Here by necessary implication the military are authorized to take cognizance of and punish offences by spacified persons in time of war or public danger, which according to the same logic authorizes them to punish all persons. That is, a clause expressly introduced for the purpose of preventing the military from punishing anybody, except those engaged in the military service, is construed to give power to punish everybody, whether so engaged or not. This effectually runs the argument into abaurdity and there it will be left.

Mr. Lincoln says that Mr. Vallandigham "was laboring with some effect to prevent the resising of troops; to encourage desertions from the army; and to leave the rebellion without an adequate force to suppress it;" and further-

ore, that if this be not true, then he was improperly arrested and punished. Well, this is not true. So far from it, he in Congress not true. So far from it, he in Congress did not vote against the men and money the President asked and said not one word in the speech for which he was punished, to prevent the raising of troops, or to encourage desertion from the army. If he had done both or either, then he would have come within the act of Congress defining and punishing the offence, for which he could and certainly would have been adequately punished by the Courts; so that, according to Mr. Lincoln's own worst showing, there was not even the miserable pretext of public necessity for his punishment by the military. If by a circuitous course of ratiocination he means to contend that every speech made in opposition to the justice and policy of the war, in some slight degree tends to discourage enlistment and encourage desertion, then to that extent there is semblance of truth in his affirmation, otherwise there is none. But such slight prejudice to a vigorous then to that extent there is semblance of truth in his affirmation, otherwise there is none. But such slight prejudice to a vigorous prosecution of the war is but an unavoidable incident to the exercise of free speech, and is altogether of too problematical and trivial a character to induce the nation to acquiesce in the suppression of that inestimable right. A privilege which Chatham, Burke, Fox, and others illustrated in strains of ever living eloquence, whilst freely and repeatedly denouncing the war against this country during our revolution, as impolitic, unjust, cruel, and unchristian. A privilege which the noblest patriots of England have freely exercised for the last hundred and fifty years, during almost every war in which England has been engaged. A privilege which the whole Federal party, in and out of Congress, exercised with almost ferocious license during the whole of our last war with England. A privilege which Mr. Lincoln himself in company with very many other Whigs freely exercised during our war with Mexico. If President Polk had arrested him and other Whig leaders and kept them imprisoned during the war, in punishment for their use of the privilege, he and they together with the whole country would have deemed it a gross, tyrannical violation of their rights as American freemen.

Mr. Lincoln wishes to make it a damaging point against Mr. Vallandigham because he has always been opposed to a war of invasion, against the South for its subjugation into sub-

point against Mr. Vallandigham because he has always been opposed to a war of invasion against the South for its subjugation into submission. Whether viewed as fault or error or both, it is one by no means peculiar to him, but equally belongs to at least one distinguished abolition friend of Mr. Lincoln, and with which he himself and his whole Cabinet were equally imbued so late as April, 1861, when Mr. Seward wrote to our ministers in Europe that the Administration had definitely decided against the policy of such a war and that there was no one in its favor. Now, though it is undoubtedly permissible for Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet to abjure and change so vital a policy, yet surely it is change so vital a policy, yet surely it is equally permissible for Mr. Vallandigham to adhere to an opinion which originally so identically coincided with theirs. Such coinidentically coincided with theirs. Such coincidence should at least have the effect of exempting him from all blameworthiness in their estimation. Yet this is one of the specified grounds of his punishment. It is so emphatically, because it presents the only substantial ground of distinction between him and those distinguished abolitionists who with impunity have been allowed to any ordered the second section. have been allowed to say and speak more than ever he did in disparagement of the ca-pacity and trustworthiness of the Administra--more to bring it into odium and disre-

Notwithstanding this Mr. Lincoln solemnly affirms that the punishment of Mr. Vallandigham was not at all "because he was damaging the political prospects of the Administration; or in other words, that his punishment was not at all influenced by party feeling. This affirmation was much needed, and will afford matter of gratulation and consolation to all those who can give it full credence. It is not meant even to insure the tribute to the contraction of the contr those who can give it full credence. It is not meant even to insinuate here that it is not entitled to the fullest credence, but it is a fact of great importance that a large part of the nation—possibly a decided majority of even our Union-loving citizens, give it no credence whatever. Certain it is that, that the great Democratic party believe, as they say, with unanimity, that the main reason for his punishment was because of his being a Democrat. However calumnion such an imputation may be, yet Mr. Lincoln and every member of his Cabinet, ought to have had the segacity to foreknow that such would be the result of his persecution, that such result would be very damaging to the administration, vastly more so than the speeches of policy, every dictate of common sense prudence forbid the persecution. Yet for some or pointy, every dictate of common sense pru-dence forbid the persecution. Yet for some inadequate, undivulged reason, the persecution has been indulged in—the consequence being, that, notwithstanding the many objections to his peculiar notions in politics and especially his very foolish vagaries as to the mode of stopping the war and obtaining peace. The his very foolish vagaries as to the mode of stopping the war and obtaining peace, the Administration will make him Governor of Ohio by the vote of a very large majority of its enlightened, patriotic people. As much as such a thing is to be deprecated, yet it is useless for us to disguise from ourselves the fact that this Administration has equally in its power, by a similar act of folly, to make him our next President; that is, by his incarceration after he is elected, to prevent his filling the office of Governor. Wheever will recollect the immense run which the cry of "Wilkes and liberty" had throughout all England will see nothing overstrained or fanciful in this

This essay has already been protracted to This essay has already been protracted to an unanticipated and improper length, but having said what has been said in diparagement of Mr. Vallandigham's views of national policy, it will not do to close it without according him some portion of his well-earned meed of praise. In the estimation of a majority of the heart-devoted lovers of the Union, of whom the writer claims to be one, his loyalty stands pure and unsoiled; he is not merely the equal in point of loyalty of Mr. Lincoln or any member of his Cabinet, but in all the higher attributes of an enlightened patriot he is decidedly their superior. According to remembrance, he has never, in his many speeches, given utterance to a single disloyal membrance, he has never, in his many speeches, given utterance to a single disloyal sentiment. But, to his eternal honor, he has signalized his patriotism by a chivalric defence of the Constitution against congressional and Presidential usurpations. For long he stood manfully forth like another Bayard, almost single-banded, doing battle against a host in defence of civil liberty. There are few true patriots who, whilst they may forbear to envy, cannot forbear to admire the proud position he has so well earned for himself in history.

sition he has so well earned for himself in history.

It has reference to the case of General Jackson at Orleans Mr. Lincoln says Congress thirty years after approved his martial law and proceedings under it. This is a mistake. The fine was refunded not in consideration of such approval but in despite disapproval and in consideration of his great public services and his alleged then need of money. His friends in preparing the refunding bill, to secure its passage took special pains not to say one word in the preamble in his approval, or in disapproval of the Judge who inflicted the fine. But on the contrary the Judiciary Committees of both the House and Senate made reports in strong condemnation of the pretended power to declare martial law. Mr. Lincoln ought to have remembered to state, that in addition to to declare martial law. Ar. Elucoin ought to have remembered to state, that in addition to the contemporaneous decisions to the same ef-fect of the District Court of the United States and of the Appellate Court of Louisiana, the very court-martial that Jackson selected to try Louallier unanimously decided in the same way and that they had no jurisdiction to try a person not engaged in the military ser-vice.

Mr. Lincoln says, "nor does any one ques-Mr. Lincoln says, "nor does any one question that the constitutional safeguards will after the rebellion stand the test" for much longer than they have yet done. This is a terrible mistake. The very reverse of the preposition is nearer the truth. There are very few men of historical information and mtelligence who do not so question, who do not live in awful apprehension of the hour when our enormous army shall be called upon to disband. There is no worse moral treason than the advice to let the Constitution sleep during the war, ander the chimerical belief that it will awake in full vigor after peace. Such a sleep is one that "will know no waking." All history affords no example of the resurrection to new life of the Constitution of a Republic, after it has once been trampled out by military power.

The fathers warned us that military usspor-ism was the probable if not necessary result of just such a war as is now going on. It seems from the action of the recent great mass meeting in Illinois that the people have taken the alarm and are urging a speedy peace from fear of and in avoidance of this and other dangers to our liberties. It is much to be feared that the split in the North, caused by Mr. Lincoln's improper measures, will precip-itate us into an improvident and improper peace.

A distinguished Democrat of the Northwest says:

Democrats can be found doling out their Democrats can be found doling out their sickening sympathy for the success of the unholy cause. Those of the South have frequently said that they will listen to no compromise short of a recognition of their independence; this being true, a Peace Democratic a Distribution of the South will have no peace short of distribution, unless compelled by force of arms to about on her present position

These are truths which cannot be contraverted. We must be with the Union or wit its enemies; there can now be no neutral ground. Not to be with the government most earnestly is to be against it, and he who advocates peace on terms that do not propose as a precedent condition the restoration of the Union under the Constitution and legal acknowledgment of the suprergacy of the laws over every foot of our fereral territory, is a

Alas that Puebla has fallen and Vicks-

ur cavalry. It has thus been demonstra-

d that our mounted forces are as efficient as

se of the rebels, either in open field fight or the number and good results of raids into e insurrectionary States. We have referred to the prejudice which exted at the opening of the civil war against valry, but it was hardly prejudice which sed Gen. Scott to discourage its formation; was the effect rather of his supposition that war would be short and that it would take long a period to train men and horses. In outset, the rebels, more accustomed to ling than the soldiers of the loyal States, ssed advantages from their swift-moving nted forces, which in a great measure ob ated the disadvantages resulting from their iency in artillery. The prolongation o war has given our cavalry experience and necessities of the service rendered it necsary to mount many regiments in Kentucky se members have now become veterans in saddle. The vast periphery of the seat of and the long distances to be guarded and ned, render cavalry indispensable, and see therefore that a special aim of the Govnent, through the Provost Marshals, is to rite recruits, by superior inducements for s arm. It is most fortunate that this has en done, for the celerity with which Stuart red near Chambersburg in Pennsylvania ost at the very time when the telegraph as telling us that all was quiet on the Rapmock, and the ease with which he seem have escaped from under the very eye of ker, show the importance of having a full ted force to oppose the rebel cavalry. Burnside have been most materially thened in this particular lately. We ar

repared to say to what definite number y have been increased, but the whole time Capt. Julius Fosses, the Acting Inspector ral of Cavalry, at this post, has recently devoted to the duties of his position ich have become very arduous, though he tive and untiring in their exercise. This ent officer is a Belgian, who volunteered word to the Union cause, and has been intly employed since the tender was first ted. His skill in organizing cavalry is great, and as recruiting for the mo ents in Kentucky is very brisk, we may ratulate ourselves that we have secured npetent services. The many rumors that ebels intend aggressive movements, and ome of their most earnest efforts will be ted to the occupation and subjugation of tucky should stimulate enlistments even actively than they are now going on. can best protect ourselves from peril by ough preparation to avert it. No branch is to our young men, and to the refugee the interior, than the mounted regiments in process of organization, and we have ention thus particularly to the value the earnest hope that it may aid efforts of these brave officers in different ts of the State who are zealously endeavorto-fill up their regiments as a portion of twenty thousand additional troops which ucky has pledged herself to furnish

dition of some boys, who, when their saries get the better of them in a tussle, out, "You don't fight fair." It seems that of Alabama, in the Confederate Senate, ade a report "on the outrages of the en-," and the Richmond Enquirer copies it the porpose of commenting with all possiseverity upon the "barbaric war" waged the Union forces. Clay sums up his list of ances against us as follows:

ey have murdered peaceful and unoffend itizens, and have seized and taken many eur far from their families and homes, and rated them in prisons of the Unit ats, battalions, or companies into our vil-s, and robbed, like banditti, both men and en, in their dwellings and on the stroney, watches, and other jewelry. There's have indulged their brutal passion men, sometimes in open day and in public oss, with impunity, if not by license of ir officers. They have not spared either , sex, or calling. Old men, women, and dren, ministers of religion, peaceful arti-s, merchants, men of schence and letters, as of the earth, and others, not bearing as or guilty of any misconduct, have been lers of the earth, and others, not bearing ms or guilty of any misconduct, have been use or suffer as hostages, or vicarious vicas, for the severe but defensive blows inflict-by our gallant soldiers upon these coward-invaders. Even those unfortunates whom empsterious providence of God has berefi reason, or of the faculty of speech, or the use of sight or bearing, have not escaped the moniacal wrath of our enemies.

This slander comes with a particularly bad bloodhounds to hunt down their prey, and robber hordes of uncivilized brutes from tas to do deeds at which humanity sickens. can prove the barbarism of the rebels from Davis, speaking of his fellow-cutthroat ndman, said: "As a citizen of Arkansas, th everything I have on earth at stake in controversy, and, as the leader of a force dians, a scaffold in perspective in case o failure, I protest against these great gs." Here even the leader of savages is ed to protest against the barbarity of man. The employment of negro solis often declared by the rebels to be an of barbarism, but they first set the exam-The Tennessee rebel Legislature passed following act to impress free blacks into nilitary service.

Be it further enacted, That in the event of ficient number of free persons of color to the wants of the State shall not tender through the sherins of the dimerent es, to impress such persons until the re-number is obtained. In doing so, he have regard to the population of such is in the several counties, and shall di-pe. Sheriffs to determine by lot those that equired to serve.

This policy was not adopted on account of exhaustion of the whites, but was origied early in the contest. Thus in the Memis Avalanche, of May 9, 1861, the following

ATTENTION, VOLUNTEERS!—Resolved by the mamittee of Safety, That C. Deloach, D. R. ook, and Wm. B. Greenlaw be authorized to pige a volunteer company, composed potriotic free men of color of the city phis, for the service of our common of

W. orsythe, Secretary. ed under Bragg, is publishing in the New ans Era a series of articles, and in re-

rebels this writer says there is a general disposition to heap contempt and contumely upon all who fall into their hands. Indeed, he adds "if the counsels of some in high places could have prevailed, but few prisoners would have been taken by the Southern army." This the very spirit which animated Henry A Wise more than two years ago, when, from the balcony of the Spotswood House at Richmond. he raved like an incarnate fiend in words like

ice in this war. Who is there that now dages to put on sanctity to deprecate war or the "horrid glories of war?" None. Why? Because it is a war of purification. You want war, fire, blood to purify you; and the Lord of Hosts has demanded that you should walk ough fire and blood. You are called to the y baptism, and I call upon you to come up the altar. Though your pathway be through or through a river of blood, turn not

The writer in the New Orlears Era cites an stance to prove that the rebel leaders were in favor of murdering all the prisoners who fell into their hands. He says the day before the battle of Stone River, General Polk rode along the lines of his corps addressing the nents in person:

In his speech to the regiment to which belonged he said: "If you find any trouble is belonged he said: "If you find any trouble in taking care of prisoners, and wish to dispose of them in any other way, I will not scold you!" This, too, from the lips of a Christian bishop! a minister of the gospel of peace! While some were disposed to cheer the remark, others exclaimed with astonishment, "Who would have thought that of General Polk!" This I heard, and I shall never forget the chill of horror that passed through my veins when it was uttered. It had its effect on some brutal minds for I have heard more on some brutal minds, for I have heard more than one, since that battle, boast of having despatched wounded Yankees!

despatched wounded Yankees!

If Jeff Davis can pass sentence of death on a Northern General, and order his execution if captured, ought not President Lincoln to pass a like sentence on the pious Bishop of Louis-

In March last I saw at Chattanooga some In March last I saw at Chattanooga some twelve hundred prisoners who were captured by Van Dorn near Franklin, Tennesse. They had all been deprived of their overcoats, blankets, and knapsacks by order of General Bragg, and when I saw them they had been two days and one night crowded in miserable box-cars, with nothing to eat! A Major came up to me with a pencil in his hand, which he wished me to nurchese stating that up to me with a pencil in his hand, which he wished me to purchase, stating that he had no money that he could use, and he was perishing for something to eat. (There were numbers of women and boys around them with pies to sell at fifty cents apiece.) I gave him fifty dollars for his pencil, taking care to do it secretly, and told him to distribute it among his friends, and I then went to the Commander of the Post, and hurried him up with his rations. I wish I could say this was an isolarations. I wish I could say this was an isolarations. rations. I wish I could say this was an isole ted case of cruel treatment of prisoners, but, so far as my observation goes, it accords with the general practice.

One other fact I will mention here, which

was told me by the Quarternosster who buried the dead at Murfreesboro. Those who were killed in the battle, and all who died of their wounds in town before the army fell back, were stripped of all their clothing—officers and men—and buried entirely naked. The excuse was that "our boys needed the clothing."

Is it necessary to pursue the subject any further to show that the barbarities charged upon the Union army by the rebels are the very disgusting and depraved acts which they themhave committed? The Richmond Examiner says the deaf and dumb and blind have not escaped the demoniacal wrath of the Federal forces, when it is known that on the Peninsula the inmates of charitable institutions were fed with Federal rations, which were sent into Williamsburg when that place was held by the rebels. War is terrible enough, God knows, in its mildest phases, and often times transforms men into brutes, but the charge that a regular system of barbaric hostilities has at any time been endorsed by the Federal troops is untrue, and cannot be supported by any reliable evidence. In our own State, men have been murdered, women outaged, children and noncombatants shamefully molested, private property and effects plundered, hostages seized, the records of the courts burned, and every evidence of a demoniac spirit has been exhibited, while with the advance of the Union armies, as a rule peace has been restored, private property respected, the laws enforced, and full security afforded to all who chose to submit themselves to the power of the Government. The contrast may be drawn often, but it can never be viewed in an unfavorable aspect as regards the conduct of the soldiers of the Union

THE POSITION OF CONSERVATIVE MEN.—The consville Journal speaks for the conservative masses of the North as well as the loyal men masses of the North as well as the loyal men of the Border States, when it says that the principle we act on is neither to back down from opposition to the radicals nor to back down from opposition to the rebellion. We are for warring against the rebellion by supporting and reinforcing the hosts in the field to quell it, and against the radicals by opposing their measures in every constitutional mode consistent with the preservation of nationality, and especially by filling all the important offices in the Government, from the President down, with sound and energetic conservatives, as fast as the laws of the land will allow it to be done. This is no backing down or backing out; it is simply backing up conservations and backing up the Union.

Buffalo Courier.

The Buffalo Courier is the leading Demo-

The Buffalo Courier is the leading Democratic organ in Western New York. What it says above is undoubtedly in the true spirit of the true Democracy of the North. There is, as the Courier's language implies, no difference between the Union men of Kentucky

and the conservative masses of the North. Col. J. B. CARLILE.—This gallant Unionist is a candidate for the Legislature in the county of Green. He stands squarely on the Union platform, has served his country nobly in the field, and is a most upright and intelligent gentleman. Neither his qualifications nor his

merits are open to dispute. It is stated that there are yet over 60 .-000 deserters from the army, who have not heeded the President's proclamation to return to their duty. They will all be caught by the Provost Marshals when the enrolment is com-

tried as spies, who, it is admitted, are not spies actually but only technically. Well, if they are convicted of being technical and not actual spies, shouldn't their hanging be technical and not actual?

The Richmond Whig says of the Federal captives in the Libby St. Prison in that city: "Verily God has promised that they shall be turned into hell." We guess they have good reason to think themselves in hell al-

Mr. Benj. Holden, of Clermont, O. rites us a handsome letter, acknowledging his obligations to us for our patriotic services Ah, good Benjamin, you are not only beholden to us but B. Holden to everybody.

Tennessee is decidedly a champaign ountry, but, instead of the pop and whiz of corks, it is familiar with the whiz and pop of

NASHVILLE, June 17. Brigadier-General C. C. Gilbert, having been relieved from his command, is here on his way to join the regiment of which he is

The telegram from Murfreesboro on the 15th respecting the dishonorable discharge, &c of Capt. J. Edward Stacy, of Gilbert's staff, untrue. He, with several other members of the staff, are in this city, awaiting orders. The weather is very bot, 92° in the shade There are 18 inches water on the shoals.

ALBANY, June 17.
The militia regiments throughout the State are being rapidly organized, and there will be no necessity to resort to a draft to fill them up. General McClellan will remain here a CHICKASAW BAYOU, via CAIRO, June 17.

News from the front represents our siege works being pushed close up to the rebel line in several places, and a collision is considered imminent. The army is in better spirits than at any previous time. The rebels have made their appearance within four miles. TRENTON, June 17.

Governor Parker up to the present time has tendered 1,500 men for the immediate service: The 24th regiment of the nine men start for Harrisbug to-day.

Washington, June 17.

Washington, June 17.

An official telegram from General Tyler at
Harper's Ferry says the enemy has an infantry
ind artillery force of 7,000 or 8,000 at Wilisamsport, while the cavalry is running into
Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania.
Gen. Kelly telegraphs from New Creek, Va.
that the rebel Gen. Imboden is before Cum
berland, Md., with two regiments of cavalry

Daring Audacity of the Rebels.

One of the most daring and hazardous raids ever attempted has taken place in Indiana. Dr. Fry, commanding the Post at New Albany, informs us that on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning last two hundred rebels crossed the Ohio at Flint Rock, near Leavenworth and struck out for the interior of Indiana The river at that point is fordable, which greatly facilitates their designs. They went to Leavenworth, robbing the stores and citizens of money, borses, and wearing apparel, and whatever else they needed. The roceeded with all the swiftness possible to Corydon, where they repeated the same operations as at Leavenworth. From Corydon ouriers were despatched to the commandant at New Albany, and to other places where Home Guards or soldiers were stationed and soon the whole country was in a blaze of exitement and alarm. The Home Guards at Mitchell were instantly dispatched to meet the marauding invaders, who made their next anpearance at Paoli, in Orange county, where the Mitchell Home Guards, numbering sixty, met and gave them battle. This was Thursday afternoon some time-our informant did not exactly state. The Indianians made a stubborn resistance, but after the loss of twenty captured and several wounded they were com pelled to yield to superior numbers. The rebel oss is not known, but must have been coniderable, as the Hoosiers fought like tigers. The captured were paroled, and the guerillas robbed the town and took everything they could use to advantage to themselves, or that would assist them in their hellish work. As soon as Dr. Fry received intelligence of the fight and the sacking of Paoli, which was late last night, he mustered all the soldiers that were able to bear arms and sent them early this morning to Salem, in Washington county, to intercept, if possible, the further advance of the rebel-robbers. The Home Guards of New Albany assembled, and they left this morning on the train the soldiers, making a force of about four hundred and twenty. Their destination was Salem, where they arrived to-day at ten o'clock. Last night the guerillas were reported within six miles of Salem, and it was lought they would reach there some time in the night. A small force had assembled to neet them, but not much could be expected from them, as they are undisciplined and have to contend against veteran troops. and cavalry at that. It is almost certain that the forces from New Albany reached Salem in time to save the place and totally defeat the robbers. There is scarcely any doubt as to the issue if a fight takes place: our forces are strong enough to defeat and disperse the invaders. A battle ere this has probably been fought and we await with painful anxiety the particulars and the result, although we are onfident that the rebels will be defeated.

The invading cavalry consists of a part of the 4th Kentucky, rebel regiment, and their design is to get all the horses, money, and goods they can take away with them, destroying the railroad bridges across the roads running to this point to prevent the further transmission of stores for the present, destroy all the government property they can find, and then make good their escape to Dixie. These acts were learned from a deserter and are undoubtedly true. No raid attempted during the war has been so full of daring and danger as this one, and is made very likely in concert

with other movements of greater moment. Dr. Fry, at New Albany, has acted promptly and wisely in this matter and deserves the approval of his superiors and loyal men everywhere. He thinks that the whole gang will be captured or killed before they can get out of Indiana. We wait with impatience further developments relative to this bold invasion.

[Special Dispatch to the Journal.]

MURFHESSORO, June 17.
Col. Minty, with the 1st Cavalry Brigade, dashed into Lebanon early Monday morning, hoping to surprise the forces at that place. He found that Basil Duke with 600 men had just left in the direction of Alexandria. Following rapidly, he came up with the enemy a few ing rapidly, he came up with the enemy a few miles out, whom he drove almost to Alexan-dria. The skirmishing was brisk. Duke was reinforced from Alexandria, by Morgan, with brigade and a few pieces Finding the enemy too strong for him, Minty fell back to Cherry Valley and encamped for the night, and yesterday retired to Baird's Mills. Our loss was one man killed and sev-

eral slightly wounded.

Gen. Forrest is reported in a dying condi-tion from wounds inflicted on him a few days ago at Spring Hill. The difficulty orsginated about a woman.

Morgan and Wharton are at Alexandria
with their respective forces, which number
4,000 men, preparing to cross the Cumberland
for a raid into Kentucky.

D.

SPRINGFIRLD, ILL., June 17. SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 17.

The Democratic mass meeting to-day was largely attended, and passed off harmoniously. The Democrats estimate the number of attendants at from 75,900 to 100,000. There was great cheering for Vallandigham.

Mr. A. Richardson presided, with fifty Vice Presidents.

residents.
Speeches were made by Messrs. Richardson,

Presidents.

Speeches were made by Messrs, Richardson, Voorhees, of Indiana, Cox, of Ohio, Lyle Dickey, Gea. McKinstry, Dick Merrick, H. C. Dean, and some twenty others.

Resolutions were adopted to the same effect as those passed by the recent Ohio Convention, which nominated Vallandigham.

Additional revolutions were adopted denouncing Gov. Yates for proroguing the Legislature; also denouncing the suppression of the Chicago Times and the arrest of Judge Constable and other citizens.

The twenty-third resolution is as follows: That the further offensive prosecution of this war tends to subvert the Constitution and Government, and entail upon the nation all the disastrous consequences of misrule and anarchy; that we are in favor of peace upon a basis of the restoration of the Union, and for the accomplishment of which we propose to call a National Convention to settle upon terms of peace which shall have in view the restoration of the Union as it was, and securing by constitutional amendments such rights the serveral Settles and the recent electrons. ing by constitutional amendments such rights to the several States and the people thereof as

to the several States and the people thereof as honor and justice demand. Forty-seven thousand dollars were raised by contribution for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.

The Inquirer has the following special etter:
Bull Run, Va., June 15.—The Grand Army of the Potomac is now on and near the old Bull Run battle-field. The 3d army corps ar-rived at Manassas Junction Monday morning. The 1st and 11th corps are at Centreville. The rest of the Army of the Potomac, the 2d, 5th, 6th, and 12th corps, will probably reach here

OPPOSITE VICKBEURG, June 10. }
By the arrival of the ram Switzerland, Col.
John A. Emet, from the mouth of Red river
to-day, we have information of the destruction
of Summersport, on the Atchafalaya, on the
4th inst. 4th inst.

A reconnoissance by the Switzerland on the A reconnoissance by the Switzerland on the3d discovered a battery of six field-pieces and
a regiment of infantry holding the shore. The
Switzerland engaged them and was struck
seven times, one shot severing the steampipe.
The next day the damage was repaired, and
Capt. Walker, with the Lafayette and Pittsburg, silenced the battery and burned the
town, together with a large amount of commissary stores. The river is now clear hemissary stores. The river is now clear be-tween Port Hudson and Vicksburg.

Reliable information relative to the invasion is that the small force of rebels, not exceeding 2,500, which crossed the Potomac at Williamsport on Sunday evening, evidently in pursuit of Gen. Kelly's baggage train, arrived at Harrisonburg last evening. This force passed through Hagerstown and entered Cumberland. They did not proceed further than Scotland, five miles beyond Chambersburg, where they burnt a bridge.

BALTIMORE, June 18,
By order from Gov. Seymour, Col. Lefferts
with the 70th regiment was directed to report
to Gen. Couch at Harrisburg. Before he arrived at Philadelphia, he received the following order from Maj.-Gen. Halleck, which
changed the programme:

hanged the programme:
HEADQUARTERS, PHILADELPHIA, June 17.

HEADQUARTERS, PHILADELPHIA, June 17.

To the Commanding Officer of the 7th Reg't New York State Misita:

Sir: You will proceed without delay to Baltimore, Md., report on the arrival of your regiment to Major-General Robt. C. Schenck, U. S. V., commanding that military department.

Transportation is provided for your regiment on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad.

By command of Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in Chief.

S. C. RUFF.

al-in Chief. S. C. RUFF, Lieut.-Col. 3d Cav., U. S. A., Com. Phil. Lieut.-Col. 3d Cav., U. S. A., Com. Phil.
This order was promptly met, and, after partaking of the hospitalities of the Union troops in refreshment saloons, the regiment embarked for Baltimore. They arrived in this city about half past 12, and for the night are quartered in the Government Barracks, in Holliday street. Col. Lefferts reported to the Governor his action as follows: means of adding more to the human race than

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1863

Mr. Senator Doolittle made a speech in Chicago not long ago, a passage of which is

thus reported: In regard to the matter which was imme In regard to the matter which was immediately before the meeting, he said: He believed the exercise of the power in any part of the United States to suppress newspapers is simply a question of time and necessity. In New Orleans, Gen. Butler suppressed newspapers, and even executed a traitor. Has anybody found fault with that? In many parts of the North papers have been suppressed, and instly so. In my oninion the Executive is ustly so. In my opinion, the Executive is clothed with discretion in the time of war to do what he deems fit and proper. He alluded to the revoking order. Probably the President chinks the time has not yet come when Chicago shall be put under martial law. But if cago shall be put under martial law. But if any newspaper opposes the enforcing of the conscription law, or any other order the President thinks proper to give, that paper will be suppressed, and, if need be, martial law proclaimed. We desire, if possible, to have the loyal people of the North united as one man, and we must have it practically so, or it is of no avail. He regretted that there were still two political parties. There should be but one, and that one united with the determination to put down the rebellion. But as it is, tion to put down the rebellion. But as it is, the President must control all men of all par-ties, and those who oppose the Administration will suffer the consequences. If the t comes and it becomes necessary, Mr. Line will declare martial law, even in Chicago. He ped there would never be a necessity for Upon this the Boston Courier, having previ-

ously cited Louis Napoleon's tyrannical interference with the French elections, comments thus justly and happily: "We confess that there is a thoroughness, a completeness, a roundness in Mr. Doolittle's views which we rather like. He resembles the actor in Mr. Crummles's company, who used to black himself all over when he was going to play Othello. 'In my opinion, the Executive is clothed with discretion in the time of war to do what he deems fit and proper.' This is simple, satisfactory, and intelligible; it cuts clean; as with a touch of a magician's wand, it transforms our institutions into a despotism like that of Runjeet Sing or Dr. Francia. It saves a great many nice questions, and puts an end to a great deal of impertinent nonsense on the part of certain pestilent fellows called lawyers, who traitorously corrupt the youth of the realm, who 'usually talk' of habeas corpus and bills of rights, and 'such abominable words as no Christian ear can endure to hear.' After having armed the President with the power of doing whatever he deems fit and proper, he proceeds to define the ends and purposes to which be would have this power directed, and these are to suppress every newspaper, and to hang or banish every man, that opposes the Administration. As between the American and the Frenchman, we think the former the greater artist. The soil of America does not mean to be excel el by that of Europe, even in the production of courties and sycophants. The genius of Mr. Doolittle would seem 'o have been cramped by the accident of his birth in a land of liberty; but it is the prerogstive of genius to triumph over obstacles and difficulties, and he is to be congratulated upon a course of events which has enabled him to manifest a slavish subserviency to power which the creatures of Louis Napoleon may

contemplate with admiration and despair." We may add that Mr. Doolittle has not always manifested this slavish disposition or expressed these abject views. Nor were his better days very long ago. In a speech delivered in the Senate on the 2d of May, 1862, he

Sir, I repeat that never before in this body, nor in any legislative sody the sun ever shoue upon, were there graver questions raised than these. And yet, under all this responsibility, there are gentlemen who, in their eagerness to press this measure to a vote, smile at constitutional seventless and responsibilities. constitutional scruples and responsibilities. Sir, I am not one of those; I confess that I Sir, I am not one of those; I confess that I can join fully in the language of my colleague, and say, when I am pressed to act upon questions involving such great responsibilities, that I do so with a sense of apprehension—not the fear of any man here or elsewhere, for I know no master on earth, but the fear that in the presence of that God before whom I have taken an oath to support the Constitution, I may be pressed under the excitement of the moment, when passion rules the hour, to trample it under my feet. o trample it under my feet.

Mr. President, we are in arms to-day, we are at war, for what? It is for this very Constitution; to maintain, protect, and defend its remary in every State everywhere from Maine to Texas. To maintain that suprema-cy, we send our sons to the battle-field, we stake all we have and all we are; and I should stake all we have and all we are; and I should regard myself wanting in manhood, as cow-ardly shrinking from the performance of my duty, if, while my sons and my countrymen are in the field fighting the enemy, meeting danger and death in every form, I should not stand here for the defence of the Constitution by every power God has given me, let it be assailed from what quarter it may. The only fear I have is that I may not defend it as I should.

Mr. President, that Constitution, let me say, Mr. President, that Constitution, let me say, is just as supreme in reserving powers from this Government as it is in granting powers to it; just as supreme in withholding as in conferring power. If this Government, or any branch of it, if Congress, or the Executive, or the Supreme Court, shall undertake to overturn its provisions and to tram le under their feet the rights reserved to the States and to the people by it it is just as much an atto the people by it, it is just as much an attempt at revolution and rebellion as when the men in the insurrectionary States undertake to trample under their feet the powers which by it are given to this Government. Either is revolution; and, if either succeeds, it is an end to our whole system of republican government. If the doctrine shall once prevail and be acquiesced in by this Government and by the people of the United States that the Constitution can be overborne, that this Federal Government can usurp powers which are not delegated, but are expressly reserved to the States, the days of this Republic are already passed; the days of the empire have beguin; we are preparing to re-enact, on passed; the days of the empire have begun; we are preparing to re-enact, on perhaps a grander scale, the history of the decline and fall of the empire of Rome. "The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend." Without that, they cease to be States at all, and the Federal Government becomes one wast consolidated empire. This was as true in the beginning as it was in 1860, when we made it the pledge upon was in 1860, when we made it the pledge upon

was in 1860, when we made it the pledge upon which we came into power; and it will be true forever, whether men in the heat and passion of this hour shall heed it or trample it under their feet.

This Constitution of ours gives to us all the powers which are necessary to meet even the exigencies of civil war. It is just as perfect in this as in every other respect. It meets all the necessities of our situation, whether of war, insurrection, or peace. The idea that at any time, for one single hour, this Constitution, because civil war exists, is dissolved or gives way to martial law, as to something higher and above tiself, at the discretion or caprice of the President or Congress, or both to price of the President or Congress, or both to-gether, is a heresy as fatal to free government and as full of all evil as the whisperings of Satan to Eve in the garden of Eden. No, sir, no. The Constitution is just as much above martial law as it is above civil law. From it alone are derived all the powers of the Government, and under it alone can they be exer-

The spirit here manifested and the view expressed are such as befit a patriot, a statesman, and a freeman; they are as different from the spirit and the views of Mr. Doolittle's Chicago speech as light is from darkness or as patriotic manliness is from partisan servility. The contrast or the contradiction is instructive It shows how thoroughly within the last year the radicals have subjugated the conservatives of the Republican party, and how much the hope of the people and of the Union de pends on the overthrow of that ruinou party at the ballot-box. The Republican party is now out and out a radical party -an abolition party-a revolutionary party-a Jacobin party-a disunion party. Upon its overthrow at the ballot-box depends the suppression of the rebellion, the salvation of the country, and the welfare of the cause of human liberty. Let every patriot in the land, whilst faithfully doing his utmost against the armed foe in the field, gird his soul for the great civil struggle which is upon us; and let the friends of public freedom in all other lands send up their prayers for the success of its votaries here at the ballot-box no less than in

It is estimated that crinoline causes 75 deaths annually in London, and 750 deaths in the same time in Great Britain.—Boston Post. But if crinoline, by its attractions, enables women to get married who would other wise remain old maids, it is probably the

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

MURFREESBORO, June 18 MURFRESERORO, June 18.

Morgan again occupied Lebanon after the departure of Col. Minty's brigade, which, un supported by artillery, and overpowered by superior numbers, retired on Murfreesborn Partil Dyna is recented at Record Mills Bazil Duke is reported at Beard's Mil twelve miles from Stone River Ford. Morg has notified citizens that he intends to stand the country until the crops are harveste und asks that as fast as the grain ripeas a may be notified, that troops may be detailed.

assist in harvesting. Wharton has reinferced Morgan from Spai and is reported to have brought along an mense wegon train, with which he puroses transporting a great portion of the new-v-cut crops to Dixie.

The force occupying the country is variously stimated at from four to five thousand, with n abundance of artillery. WASHINGTON, June 17.

The positions of the several corps of the Army of the Potomac are known in this city to-night, information from the southern side of the Potomac having been received up 12:30 to-day.

The whereabouts of Lee is not known—at least not publicly—and there is much solicitude everywhere to discover something concerning him. Whatever may be his plans, he

keeps them very secret, and anything said concerning them would be mere speculation. An officer with Banks's army, in a private letter, relates an incident which occurred daring a temporary truce at Port Hudson on the 27th of May. He availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded to ride up to the rebel works as close as he could to get a good view of them. of them, when he saw a regiment of the end my throw down their arms, and heard the exclaim, "We surrender." The rebel office exclaim, "We surrender." The rebel officers at once approached them with drawn swords and pistols, overpowered and controlled them and compelled them to take up their arms and

resume their position.

The same officer, the next day, being engaged in looking after the dead and wounded, and while riding as near to the rebel lines as he could get, was hailed by a Confederate officer ithin the works with the question, whether did not think, upon reflection, that he was he did not think upon reflection, that he was coming nearer than was exactly proper, to which our officer replied in the negative, saying he had men wounded and killed as near the enemy as he himself then was. A conversation then ensued, in which the rebel officer spoke of Sherman's charge of the preceding day, and remarked that inside they regarded it as the finest thing of the war. Our officer did not belong to Sherman.

HEADQUARTERS WALNUT HILLS.) A ride along the lines reveals a change in osition. The enemy's batteries are almost lenced on all sides, and only a few riflemen firing on our sappers. Our bombardmen ns in position.
Deservers coming to our lines to-day report

the men and line officers discontented, an only prevented from deserting by the hop that they may be bonorably surrendered in Blair's reconnoissance between Yazoo and

Big Black revealed no signs of the enem within thirty miles. Every useful thing we destroyed for fifty miles around. Breckinride is said to be at Jackson. Our position is equal to one hundred thou And men.

Later, June 14.—Nothing of importance ranspired in the last 24 hours.

The firing of our batteries has slacked, and

he enemy rarely replies.

The rebels are believed to be erecting into rior line of work preparatory to falling back.

About 100 of the enemy are reckoned to be killed and wounded daily by our sharp-shoot-

Our wounded were cared for in field hospi-Chaplain Eton, Superintendent of Contrabathds, is here, making arrangements to withdraw to a safe place a large number of negroes which have collected here.

Gen. Osterhaus holds Black Eiver bridge without interrunting vithout interruption.

Paymesters will commence paying troops

immediately.

The prospects of the siege look beighter and brighter, and no fears are entertained for

MURFREESBORO, June 18. MURFRENDRO, June 18.

Bragg has undoubtedly received reinforcements of three brigades—Bates's, Clayton's, and Churchill's. These with Brown's brigade of McCorm's division, left behind, form the new division of Stewart's, in Hardee's corps. new division of Stewart's, in Hardee's corps. Bragg now has eighteen brigades of infantry and seven of cavalry. There are indications that they are co-operating with Buckner, from Knoxville. Bragg is about to assume the offensive and invade Kentucky, striking about Monticello are Garthage, in East Tennessee, Buckner has a large force and is rapidly organizing for offensive operations.

Buckner has a large force and is rapidly organizing for offensive operations.

The exempted men who have been burning saltretre and nitre in East Tennessee have been armed by Buckner to guard the rear and aid in gathering the immense crops of the State. The Union men who planted wheat largely in hope of Burnside reaping it, have turned their stock into the fields to destroy the grain now ripening. They despair of the

the grain now ripening. They despair of the Union troops-reaching their district in time to avail themselves of the crops.

Gen. Gracy's brigade of North Carolinians occupy Cumberland Gap.

Buckner has published an order threatening deserters, and says all officers absent without leave will be, on the 20th of this month, conscripted and forced to serve in the ranks.

The lowest estimates give Bragg's force at 40,000 men. 0,000 men. Knoxville advices say Grant will undoubt-

Knoxville advices say Grant will undoubtedly take Wicksburg, then flank Jackson from below, capture Port Hudson, and strike at Monigomery and Mobile.

Col. Bradford, commanding the post of Knoxville, advertises in the Register for the apprehension of Capt. J. T. Matthews, of the United States army, who assend them. the United States army, who escaped fro the Knoxville jail on the 30th of May, whe he had been confined on charges of bridg

burning.

Mansfield Lyle and George Williams were hung to-day for the murder of Adam Weaver. This murder was committed within the rebel

Considerable excitement has prevailed Columbus and Hickman for the past day two in consequence of an anticipated attaby the rebels.

The steams Plotterille was first into The steamer Platteville was fired into a Bradford's on her way up and was struck six times. One shell penetrated the ladies's cabin, one rassed through the pilot-house, and two entered the hull, where one of them exploded. A large number of musket and rifle balls struck the boat. The barber and two soldiers were killed, and several passez gers were wounded. The boat was attempting to land for cotton, claimed by three passengers, who were evidently in collusion with the rebels. They were arrested and brought here.

New YORK, June 18.

On the night of the 11th a large English stamer attempted to run into Charleston via Lamford's Channel, but was fired into and sunk by our blockading vessels. The officers and crew set fire to the ship and escaped to Mcrris's Island. She was totally destroyed.

Mcrris's Island. She was totally destroyed.

To Gen. Jno. T. Sprague, Adj't Gen., Albany:
I have received orders from Maj. Gen. Halleck to proceed to Baltimore, and the cars are now ready to leave for that city. I presume this will receive the sanction of the Governor.

(Signed) MARSHAL LEFFERTS,
Col. Comd'g 7th N. Y.
The Colonel received the Governor's sanction by telegraph, with his thanks for the promptness with which the regiment has moved.

Headonarters Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ?

A conflict transpired yesterday between a detachment of our cavalry and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's brigade, lasting until night. Our forces pushed the rebels a distance of five miles. Night then coming on, and not knowing the enemy's strength in the vicinity, the ground was cleared of the dead, wounded, and prisoners, and a strong position was taken by our forces on the battle-field.

WASHINGTON, June 19. One hundred and six of the wounded in the fight at Aldie, Va., arrived at Fairfax Station nght at Aldie, va., arrived at Farian Station last night.

The boat this morning brought a number of stragglers from Stafford Court-house. They left there on Wednesday night. There were no rebels in that vicinity at that time, nor did they see any on the way.

The Sub-Treasury agent reports the sale of 2,697,000 5-20s for five days of this week, ending to-day. The Sub-Treasury, hes fallen off temporarily on account of the excitement.

Application was made yesterday by Gen. Couch for the services of Gen. Henry M. Nagle, who is now here and entirely recovered from a severe illness, to aid in organizing the State troops, but it was peremptorily refused by Gen. Halleck. This refusal is sincerely regretted, as the advice of able and experienced officers is greatly needed at Harrisburg. Gen. Nagley, although not able to resume active service in the field, is willing to test his strength in defence of his native State.

West Cornwall. Conn., Jane 19. WEST CORNWALL, CONN., Jame 19.

A company of men have established them-selves in Goshen, Conn., who are reported to be deserters from the army, together with some disloyal men in that vicinity. They are fortifying every mountain with the sup-posed purpose of resisting the draft. Their number is variously estimated at from 25 to 1,000. Great excitement exists in that region Boston, June 19.

Six hundred and fifty bales of cotton were seized by Gen. Banks in Louisiana from the rebels. They were sold at auction to-day, bringing from 53 1/2 to 58% c per pound.

MUNFRUSSORO, June 19.
Private David Blazor, 4th Indiana Battery, of Rousseau's division, is to be shot to-morrow for the crime of desertion.

[Special Despatches to the Louisv. 4le Journal.]

CINCINNATI, June 19. A special despatch to the Commercial, dated Memphis, June 15, via Cairo, says that, in the fight between Johnston and Grant on the 6th of June, about 700 Confederate prisoners were captured, 150 of whom arrived here yesterday. In conversation with one of the prisoners, a former resident of this city, I learn that Johnston in that engagement had 15,000 men, and that he could not hold his

A man has arrived from the interior of the State, who is directly from the rear of John-ston's army, who says that Johnston can do nothing toward dislodging Grant with his present force; that in every attack he has suf-fered a severe loss in killed and wounded. I am told by two gentlemen from the rear of Price's army, who left on the 9th, that that officer had a large force in the vicinity of Milliken's Bend, and that he was destroying cot-

ion, cotton sheds, and gins, in all directions. Joe Sexton, half brother of Gen. Forrest, the guerilla, was killed a few days ago while The Warrior brings news from Vicksburg up to the 12th. Greerillas had landed on the cotton plantations back of Miliiken's Bend, capturing negroes, and burned a considerable f cotton sheds, gins, and farming tensils. The rebels were all driven off o

Do Soto Point last Thersday by gun and mor-tar boats. The river is rising, with plenty of tar boats. The live. water to Vicksburg. Cairo, June 18. CAIRO, June 18.

I left Chickasaw crossing Sunday night, the
14th. On Saturday at 2.4. M., the approaches
in front of Sherman's lines were pushed
through the rebel rifle-pits, and within twenty feet of one of their bastions.

The enemy threw a lighted shell over the

parapet into the approach, but without damage, and received in return twenty-three hand grenades, twenty of which exploded and rove the rebels out, and the officers in charge of the working party crowded over the para-pet and recovered two of the unexploded grenades, one of which is on its way to the icago Board of Trade. The enemy on Friday cut away the timber

n the rear of his lines, and on Saturday opened with eleven-inch shell and two or three siege Gen. Logan silenced the mortars with his

0-pound Parrotts and 12-pounder.

No shells have been thrown into the city for everal days, and all are being directed on the enemy's intrenchments.

Deserters report provisions short, the rations being one pound of bacon and a corresponding piece of coarse bread made of black peas and corn meal—about one third the usual

It is almost impossible for rebel soldiers to desert and but few come into our lines.

Pemberton threatens to hold out until the last man, horse, and dog has been eaten; but he need not wait for that, as his lines must give way before that time, and it is evident that he is not building new ones. He can plant no new guns within range nor use those of the main works, as our rifle-pits are within one hundred yards and in some places less

than fifty feet.

Vicksburg must fall when General Grant orders it, but he may wait a few days to save The army is in most excellent health and

ready to follow when led.
Osterhaus is in command at Black River,
where he is throwing up heavy works. The
country is broken and easily defended. Johnston could not cross the river with one hun for could not closs and fred thousand men.

Eighteen thousand soldiers and four thousand citizens are within the enemy's lines, and

are away a man or gun. The rebels

are saving up powder in our unexp shells. Sharpshooting is brisk along the tire lines.

A special to the Cincinnati Gazetta, dated Philadelphia, 18th, says all the stories of the interruption of the trains on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, of the taking of Harrisburg, of a rebel advance upon Harrisburg, and the like, are pure sensational falsehoods. As matters look there is every indication that Pennsylvania has signify indused in a transcharge

ters look there is every indication that Pennsylvania has simply indulged in a tremendous scare, by the side of which the Cincinnati scare is utterly thrown in the shade.

There is no sufficient proof that a single rebel infantry soldier has touched the soil of Pennsylvania, or that the small cavalry force which has thrown the entire North into such spasms had any other purpose than to steal horses and drugs, and make a reconnoisance with a view to Lee's possible fature movements.

of course the statements telegraphed wes yesterday morning that there had been a bat-tle between Lee and our forces on the old Bull the between Lee and our forces on the old Bull Run battle-field are utterly unfounded.

The National Intelligencer of this morning calls for the restoration of McClellan to the command of the army of the Potomac.

A committee of the Cincinnati Council is here and off to-day on an excursion down the bay to Fort Delaware, where a large number of rebel prisoners are confined.

of rebel prisoners are confined.

The President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad announces that the rebels are return-ing in force to Harrisburg.

All the rolling stock of the road has been ordered to this end of the line.

From another correspondent dated Philadel. phis, June 18, we learn the following:
The excitement in this city in consequence
of the invasion of the State is now subsiding,

of the invasion of the State is now subsiding, although recruiting and the organization of military companies are still going on rapidly. The evacuation of Harper's Ferry appear to have been only a temporary movement, and it is stated that it is again in our possession. The news of the departure of the rebel force from Chambersburg affords the liveliest gratification to all.

The President has a special which says that General Ewell's force is concentrated at Winchester, while the rest of Lee's forces hold Hagerstown and such other points as will enable them to operate either against Harrizburg or Baltimore.

The object of the rebels, at the present time, is merely a matter of conjecture; but an idea,

The object of the rebels, at the present time, is merely a matter of conjecture; but an idea, which is prevalent here, and seems to be reasonable enough, is that the rebel point of attack is Baltimore, and that from Baltimore, should they succeed in capturing it, the next move would be on Washington. What seems to give color to this is, that all the troops coming on for the defense of this State are ordered on immediately to Baltimore.

The 7th New York was sent there, and other troops are pouring in from all parts.

ther troops are pouring in from all parts. Washington, June 19.
The Aeronautic Corps of the Army of the Potomac has been dispensed with.

The several army corps are steadily assuming the positions respectively assigned to

ing the positions respectively assigned to them.

The first army corps on Sunday marched 22 miles, Monday 15, Tuesday 30. The distance the corps marched yesterday is not known, but was probably miles.

Our cavalry engaged in the fight of Wednesday, at Aldie, was under command of Kilpatrick. The rebel cavalry consisted of a portion of Fitz Hugh Lee's brigade, commanded by the rebel Colone! Rosseau. The rebel force of cavalry and mounted infantry had come from the direction of Snicker's Gap, and arrived at Aldie two hours before our force reached that point. The rebels getting warning of Kilpatrick's approach, posted themselves in commanding positions, with, their mounted sharpshooters placed behind stone walls.

walls.

Kilpatrick charged upon the rebel advance and drove them furiously through the town, the rebels making a stand on the other side, the rebels making a stand on the other side, where they posted a battery of 4 guns in the road to Ashby's Gap, the rebel cavalry posting themselves along the wooded hills toward Snicker's Gap. Here some desperate charges were made by our cavalry and that of the rebels alternately, and after a fight of over three hours with varying success, the rebel force seemed to be gaining some advantages, when the regiment of Col. Dowly, which had been delayed from that direction for the purpose, came up to the contest, and by had been delayed from that direction for the purpose, came up to the contest, and by a desperate charge against the rebel battery of 4 guns and regiment of mounted Mississippi infantry, the tide was turned in our favor, and the rebels were routed with loss, all the foe who had not been killed being captured. But the victory was dearly bought by the loss of the brave Colonel Dowly, who fell mortally wounded.

wounded.

The rebel force was the advance of General The rebel force was the advance of General Stuart's cavalry, who, it is alleged by prisoners, was advancing through Addie with the expectation of making a new raid.

We captured 100 prisoners, and a battle-flag belonging to the 5th Virginia Gavalry. The fact that the fight was so desponate is explained by the importance of the position to be gained. The Navy Department has received from Admiral Dugont the particulars attending the destruction of Bluffton, S. C. It appears that on the 3d, inst. he ordered Lieut. Commander Bacon to proceed with the Commonder McDepaugh On this expedition the army forces.

on the 36,7835. he ordered blear-Commander Bacon to proceed with the Commodore McDonough. On this expedition the army forces from Hunter's command, numbering 1,090, embarked on the transports under the command of Col. Barton. By order of this officer the town of Bluffson was destroyed by fire, the course there only being spared, though the rebel troops made several charges on our troops, but were driven back. Bluffton being destroyed, the soldiers re-embarked without a casualty and returned to Hilton Head. St. Louis, June 19. Nothing of general interest has transpired in the State Convention in the past three days. The emancipation committee had their meeting to-day and agreed upon a report, which

ing to-day and agreed upon a report, which will be presented to the convention by Gov. Gamble to-morrow. The report is signed by seven out of the nine members of the committee, and, it is understood, recommends that slavery shall cease absolutely in 1876; prohibits the immigration of slaves from the other States, but expresses no opinion regarding the submission of the ordinance to the people. HARRISBURG, June 19. 9 P. M.

It is understood that Milroy is advancing and 5,000 riflemen, well mounted, from the

FREDERICK, Mp., June 20. The enemy's cavalry left Boonsboro last

The enemy's cavalry left Boonsboro last evening, after capturing a number of horses, and returned to Hagerstown yesterday.

Six thousand infantry are reported to have crossed at Williamsport. It is not believed that they will visit Frederick.

The enemy has nearly 6,000 infantry this side of the Potomac, under Gen. Rhodes. Two regiments of infantry and a squad of cavalry are at Sharpsburg and the remainder are encanged between Williamsport and Hagerstown. No artillery has been sent over, nor have any troops crossed since yesterday have any troops crossed since

morning.

Gen. Ewell has left Williamport and gone toward the main body of his command, stationed at Charlestown. Lee's army is not known to be within supporting dis ance of Ewell, and it is very probable that the force now in Maryland will not penetrate fusther north. The cavalry force numbers about twelve hundred, under Jenkins.

The party which first advanced upon Greencastle and Chambersburg numbered only six hundred and fifty.

Washington, June 21.

The following report has been received at

The following report has been received at the Navy Department:

Flag-ship Wabash, Fort Roya's Harbor, June
15.—Sir: I have the honor to report to the Department that, on the night of the 5th inst., a steamer attempted to run out of Charleston. She was turned back by the Wissahieton, which vessel pursued her over the bar, firing at her repeatedly. The steamer was sunk. From subsequent information obtained from two deserters from Charleston, whom I send North by the Massachusetts, there is reason to believe the vessel was the Isaac Smith. On the night of the 10th inst. another steamer attempted to run the blockade into Charleston by the Sanford Channel. She was fired at by several of the vessels, but in the darkton by the Sanford Channel. She was fired at by several of the vessels, but in the darkness eluded them. On the next morning at daylight she wis discovered at the north end of Foiey Island. She was a large stde-wheel steamer, supposed to be the Havelock, but this is not certainly ascertained.

The report of a battle al Centreville between the Federal army and the rebels is without any foundation. There is believed to be no infantry force of the enemy this side of the Buil Run mountain.

Bull Run mountain.

New York, June 21.

New York, June 21.

A Mobile despatch of the 12th reports the arrival there of the Yankee propeller Boston, captured off Pass l'Outre by a party of sixteen men from Mobile, who also burned the barges-Lennox and Texas, with valuable cargoes for New Orleans, at the mouth of the Mississippi. Other despatches say the bombardment of Port Hudson continues.

Citizens of Horn Lake report thirty-seven transports, with troops and supplies, going down the Mississippi.

The gunboat Essex is reported captured by the rebels at Port Hudson.

The Orizaba is reported by the rebels on a bar four miles below Natchez.

Jackson despatches of the 13th report that the Federals are within 300 yards of the water

the Federals are within 300 yards of the water works of Vicksbusg. They have mounted siege guns and opened fire without doing dam-age. So far our loss (rebel) in the whole se-res of Grant's attacks is 6,000. No fear is entertained in regard to the subs

HARRISBURG, June 20. Operations were commenced on our side to-ay by a portion of a New York cavalry regi-nent, capturing twenty rebel prisoners at Mc-Jonnelsburg, in Fulton county. Col. Lawrence, with a portion of the 127th

Col. Lawrence, with a portion of the 127th Pennsylvania regiment (mouated), captured a squad of rebels who were marauding on this side of the river.

We hold Chambersburg and the citizens are arming and fortifying the city. Gen. Couch had ordered that the place be held.

The fortifications opposite this city are finished and are considered impregnable.

The rebels are known to be 8,000 strong at Hagerstown and Williamsport.

The rebels hold the north bank of the Potomac river, from Camberland to Harper's Ferry. Gen. Kelly drove them out of Cumberland, and when they left they threatened to return and furnish themselves with horses and forage. The rebels have doze an immense amount of damage.

damage.
It is thought Gen. Rhodes is opposite Williamsport with 29,000 men. The rebel Gen. Imboden is reported as advancing, but this is considered doubtful. [Tin es' Special.] HARRISBURG, June 20. A heavy force of rebels continues to linger

A heavy force of rebels continues to linger in the vicinity of Hagerstown and Williamsport. Scouts-sent out from Chambersburg report that their movements this morning indicate a retreat to the other side of the Potomac, but this evening they moved in the direction of McConnellsville and Bedford. Gen. Milroy is on the alert for them. MEMPHIS, June 19, via Cairo, June 21. Official advices from Vicksburg of the lith inst, are received. The siege progresses slowly but surely. Our total loss during the past week is estimated at less than forty; not over eight or ten were killed.

musketry, shells up to the time the despatches were written, but with no success. An attack from Johnston was looked for daily, but each day lessens his chances of acomplishing anything.
The guerillas are still active at various points
in the Mississippi. Nothing has been heard
com the cavalry expedition sent out by Gen

from the cavalry expension.

Hurlbut.

Chickasaw Bayou, near Vicksburg, June
15.—There is increased cannonading this morning.

Logan's division is reported to be engaged. The enemy is resisting our advance on the central portion of the line.

It is thought that the rebels are expending the remainner of their ammunition before final

apitulation.

Johnston is ascertained to be fortifying the ast bank of the Big Black river.

A late Vicksburg paper, received at head-quarters, contains nothing important, but speaks of severe casualties.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 2:30 A. M. Philadelpha, June 21, 2:30 A. M.
The following is all the news of interest in
the Washington Star:
Major Beazell, of the United States Volunteers, received intelligence from Fayette county, Penn., this morning that the rebels in heavy
force were advancing on Pittsburg via the
National road leading from Cumberland across
the Allegheny Mountains. Their pickets had
reached Grantsville. Md., thirty-eight miles
from Uniontown, Fayette county, Penn., on
Wednesday evening last.
It is reported in Washington to-day that two
members of Hooker's staff were gobbled up
by guerillas last night in the vicinity of Fairfax.

BALTIMORE, June 21. A party who left Frederick this morning says the rebels who came there last evening were only a small squad who passed through the town captured a few horses, stayed an hour or two, and then left. This squad of

hour or two, and then left. Inis squar of rebels were in pursuit of our signal corps from South Mountain.

Our informant says no rebels were known to be nearer than South Mountain when he left Frederick, at 8 o'clock.

The City Council met last night and appropriated \$100,000 for the defence of the city. New Yoax, June 20.

The Harrisbung Union of yesterday morning says there are now about 5,000 troops in Camp Curtin, and the number is constantly and rapidly increasing.

idly increasing. CLEVELAND, O., June 20. The trouble in Holmes county is over, and the leaders of the movement to resist the enlment and draft were given up, and all is

Col. Marc Mundy, Commandant of the Post, has rooms at the Louisville Hotel, where strangers going South arriving after office hours, and entitled to-passes, may obtain them at 7 o'clock A. M. each day in time to take the morning trains.

No passes, however, will be given by the Commandant of the Post at his Hotel to other than those growing after office hours. an those arriving after office hours.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS news on hand, and will constantly keep, a fail napply of the above stamps.

Persons ordering by mail may depend upon assing their orders filled by return mail.

Office in Custom-house.

PHILIP SPEED,
mar3 daw6m Col. Int. Rev. 3d Dis. Lay.

Den't READ THIS.—Rev. Jas. McFerlane, Esopus, Ulster county, N. Y., writes: "Bhave no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zy bbalsamum have restored the color and increased the growth of my hair, and I would cheerfully recommend them to those whose hair, may either begin to fail in color or decrease in luxuriance."
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
Greenwich street, New York.

On Thursday evening, June 18th, as Christ Church of the Rev. James Craik, D. D., Major William (1918), A., and Mas S., daughter of Thomas Steele, Esc., of this city. In Jefferson county, Ky., on the 18th inst., by El'a Wm. Crawford, Mr. H. W. BARCLAX to Miss Susan Lewis.

On Thu sday morning, June 18, FLORENCE, it aughter of the Rev. A. C. Osborn and Sallie M. In Campbellsvillo, Ky., on Tiursday, June 11, Miss S. & Avary, daughter of J. M. and E. J. Avary, daughter of J. Avary, daughter of J. M. and E. J. Avary, daughter of J. Avary, d

TONEA BEANS-7% ibs Tonka Beans for sale by CASTOR OIL-10 bbis Castor Oil for sale by B. A. BOBINSON & CO.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, } The market for the past week has been unchanged and there are no established prices for anything. We note some difference in some of our quotations, but note some difference in some of our quotations, but they are very sneertain. Money matters are fluctuating. Gold so only worth 41 baying, and selling at 47. Silver follows gold, and is quoted at 20,332 P cont. Demand notes buying at 40,41. The bankers bay Kentucky notes at 1 P cent, and Indiana notes at 3,431 P cent prem. We quote the notes of the three old banks of Tonneseee at 10,312 F cont dis. Government certificates of indebtedness are bought at 83%. Southern currency is quoted at 20 B cent discount. Eastern exchange in demand at 1,63% F cent discount buying, and para? F remium selbing. Canada money 36,637.

Alcohol.—We quote 76 F cent at 23c, 98 F cent at at \$1 (2.

Asher-Potash @8c, pearl 8@10c. Apples - Sales prime Northern \$2 50000. Beans - Sales at \$2 50002 75 36 busnel. Batting—Small supply at 50c.
Bagging—Thies at 154(@16/2c.
Berswax, Frathers, and Gineseg—Besswax, 3268

eathers 40@41c, ginseng 65@70c.

Butter-Fair supply of Ohio in bexes, with sales a 0@15c. Fresh rofes retail at 18@25e. CANDLES AND STAP—Mould candles 13c, star rman soap 7@7%c

CTHENS—Sales at 1893/c.
COTTON, &c—Yarns declined; 40, 41, and 42c for values numbers; twine 76c, and candlewick \$1 \$1 \$5.
COAL—Retailing 40c. Pomeroy 30c.
Flaxseed—No su'es.
Flour and Grain—35.73@6 for extre family, and

34 50@4 75 for superfine. Wheat—sales 108 bushels at 31@1 05 for red and white, and market dall. We quote corn at 66@70c for ear and shelled. Sales of Type at 55c. Oats dull at 65@70c from wagons. Barley at 31 25

@1 36. Sales shipstuffs at \$20 % ton, shorts at 3f8, and France—Dull. Sales of GrWs at 350 B yard.

Tallow—Held at 10c, but this is above the views of

Eggs-Light sales at 90010c 3 degen. at 65c, and new at 70c. Sales Ric coffee at 326000.
Potatess—Sales of 100 bbls Pinkeyes from store at 82 50 3 bbl. Northern potates are selling at 83 38

mess perk nominal at 59; new at \$136013 50. Bulk meats dull at 56 for shoulders, 56 for sides, and 66 for hams. No demand for bacon, except 50 hams, which are selling in lots at 756 for country, 96 for plain canvassed loose, and 1056 for sugar-cured. Shoulders

and sides are nominal at 4/2@5c. No transactions in ard worthy of notice. rd worthy or notice,
Hors-26630e,
Hay—Timothy in bales commands \$1361224
Hays—Dew-rotted at \$1006410 % ton,
Hidden And Leadure Green 6567c, salt-cured 1666
18c. Sole leather, Gincinnati oak, 33630c; hemlock25c, bridle \$46600 % dozen. Hog skins \$7 5068 %
dozen. Upper \$35642 % dozen. Calf skins, city, \$266
25c, Wangh \$4664 15.

2 50; French \$4664 15.

Inon, Nalls, and Syrric—Bar S. C. 4564Nc, charcoal 5466Nc, pig \$48603—hot and cold blast Nails \$256 5.00 for 10t; other sizes in proportion in lots of 100 kegs and upwards; retail \$6.50. Cast-steel 23630c; Ameri-

and upwarus; retail so 30. Cast-steel 200300; American bister log; steel slabs IIc, and wings 120.

JEANS—Heavy goods 55c; fine goods 79@50c

LAND—Tales at '9955a.

MESS PORE—Old mess, in small lots, %c, with Httle
demand. Holders of sound lots are asking more. MANUFACTURED TODACCO-Sales of Kentuckyat 55@ c; extra \$1. Ones—Linseed at \$1.35. Coal oil 40@70c per gallon

anrers' \$1 '20. Lard oil 80@85c RAGS-51/20 DRIED FRUITS-Apples \$1 40@1 50. Peaches \$3 50. WOOL-Washed 55@56c. In crease 35@40c. PAINTS-White Lead-39@12 per 100 pounds; red lead

C. Extract Logwood 16916c.
WHISKEY—Light sales at 41c.
MACKERELS—No. 1 in kits at \$2 25 and No. 2 at \$2 90 Shors—\$3@3 25. Tobacco—Sales for the last week have been light only footing up four hundred and thirty, a falling of of two hundred and two hogsheads since our last re-view. The staple is becoming exhausted in this mar-ket, thereby reducing the sales very much.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

The trade at this yard the pest week ending to day, has been marked by no natorial change, yet a heavy business has been done, and a further decline in price of stock have been made. The purchasers hadding of or a further decline caused the sellers to make the best of it to save themselves, which caused rather a slow merket for a few days.

Cows and Calves range from \$15 to \$40 per head. Sheep and Lambs—The market has been well sup lied. sold as fast as they arrived. Prices for of sheep are from \$2.50 to \$3.50 % head, or \$2.75 to \$3.50 sheep are from \$2.50 to \$3.50 # head, or \$2.75 to \$3.50 per 100 fts gross. Lambos from \$2.00 to \$3.75 head.

Hogs—The receipts have been very large, and a have business has been done, with bus few remaining over unsold. The most that were offered were Kentucky slop-fed hegs, and rather light, which caused the market to be rather dull. Heavy corn-fed hogs demand fine prices. We quote \$2.20 to \$4.25 for slop-fed, and heavy corn-fed range from \$4.25 to \$5.76 log-fed.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WEEK. Sheep and lambs.....

Bourbon House Stock Market—H. F. Vissman, LOUISVILLE, June 20, 1863. The cattle market has been very dull, and price again lower. The anality officing is generally of the commonest kind. There is some inquiry for shipping cattle, but suitable stock can not be had at prices that shippers are willing to pay. Government contractors have bought none this week. Sheep have declined about 2c ? head, at which the market is brisk. Hogs

about 2c & head, at which the market is brisk. Hogs are selling slow at prayious prices.

Sales of cattle—Choise and extra 44@44c; fair to good at 34@4c, and common and rough at 2925c.

Sheep sell at 2@4c, live weight. Lambs at 21 50@437 head.

Hogs—Well fatted heavy sold at 44@45c; light weight at 3500cc. weight at 3½@4c... TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WHEE

BUCKEYE REAPER FARMERS. Call and see the BUCKEYE BEAPES AND MOWER which has proven itself in four years' trial by the farmers of Kontocky and Indiana to give better astarbuse tion and have more points of excellence in it than all

WARRANTY. We warrant these Machines to be well made, of good naterials, simple, durable, and easy of draft for two materials, simple, durable, and easy of draft for two horses. The Combined Reaper will cut from 12 to 15 acres of mall grain per day. One Single Mewer will cut and spread trom-\$ to 10 acres of games per day—both doing the work in a perfect manner. The Single Mower will cut lodged grass or lodged and wet clorer without clooking.

CASH PRICE. Combined Resper and Mower Combined Resper and Mower (with Self-Raker) We shways keep a full supply of E art of the Machines on Isand.

Machines furpished on application. PITKIN, WIARD, & CO. SWEEPSTAKES Separator and Cleaner.

This Machine is fag, superior to any Eight-horse Superator and Clean-we'ver brought to this market. 188 Call and see it-before buying elsewhere or see on a directlar. to a circular.

We have in store a large assortment of the following implements of the very best workmanship:

4. HORSE LEXER POWER THE REGISTS. HORSE HAY-RAKES CUTTING-BOXES, CORN-SHELLERS,

CULTIVATORS; PITKIN, WIARD, & GO., DRUNKENNESS CURED THE inebriate may now bid defiance to the

STRONG DELINE is a certain care for Drumbesses. It creates a dislike for strong drink, and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient. Price \$1 a box. Seat by mail to any address by C. S. UPHAM. AMS CHESTRUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Pa-Chronistraint free. The land Farm log case, ien ACBES, TWO MIRES NORTH OF Varna, on the Jeffersonville is. R., and acout one nundred vards from the real. 60 acres are cleaned, and the ass good timber. The land lies high. There is a good tog house and necessary buildings, a good wall of water, and plus of stock water. A good orchard of bearing trerps half cash and balance in one and two years of the part of the contract of the cont

RAN AWAY imble county, Ky., about the 20th olast. a NEGRO WOMAN and BO

i17 d4&w3 PURPENTINE-250 galls Spirits Turpentine for sa B. A. ROBINSON & CO., 515 Main st. LCOHOL-30 bbls Alcohol, 76 and 98 per cent, for

R. A. BOBINSON & CO. WINDOW-GLASS-1,000 boxes Window-Glass, as-B. A. ROBINSON & CO CLASSWARE-500 boxes Glassware, assorted, for B. A. BOBINSON & CO.

I ICORICE 200 cases Extract Licorice, best brands, its dedw2 B. A. ROBINSON & CO. B. A. BOBINSON & CO.

Agricultural.

THE SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUST—Its Habite and Peculiarities.—We see by the papers from Western Pennsylvania, Eastern and Centra Ohio, Wheeling, and some other parts of Virginia, that those regions now have a visitation of the strenteen-year locust (Cicada Keptem decim). This singular insect, the New Yorl Post says, is one of the eight or nine familie or troods found in our country—each broods from the surface at intervals of exactly coming to the surface at intervals of exactly seventeen years; the greater number coming up out of the ground on the same day, in the evening, between sunset and dark. There are a few places—one in Loudon county, Virginia where they appear twice in that time, owing to the fact that two families overlap; but the two visitations always make the exact period seventeen years. This circumstance has given rise to the popular impression in some

given rise to the popular impression in some places that calling them seventeen-year locusts is not correct; and we hear of the seven-year, ten, or nine-year locusts.

But there is no fact better established in entomology than the exact periodicity of the return of these locusts. Records have been kept for more than a century of the family in Eastern Pennsylvania, and there are men living who have seen them in 1800, 1817, 1824 and 1855, and expect to meet them again iving who have seen them in 1000, 151., 834, and 1851, and expect to meet them again

in 1868.

It is not known that any other insect lives so long as this one, but many others live several years, and observe a similar periodicity.

Many of the ephemera flies that appear in Many of the ephemera flies that appear in such countless numbers, and are seen but a single day upon the wing, have lived under water, in fittle cells in the mud, for several years, there feeding upon the impurities that otherwise would probably make that water unwholesome, and cause the malaria of marshy districts. The chafer, or May bug, a dark brown beetle, about three quarters of an inch long, that fills the atmosphere sometimes on spring nights, and that bangs against the sides of your house or windows, giving rise to he saying, "as blind as a beetle," has lived as larva or grub four years under ground, and soften so numerous as to be quite destructive to the roots of some of the grapes, and occa-sionally injurious to the potatoes. This is the grab that boys often use as balt for freeh, water fishing; the locust is better, but boys cannot wait seventeen years. Many other varieties could be mentioned that require more than a year to go through the various stages of life, though most insects are annuals. The locust in its last or winged state appears

The locust in its last or winged state appears to eat nothing. The silkworm, as a worm, is a gross feeder, but as a butterfly, eating seems to be no part of its business, and that, though not a rule, is common in insect life. But the seventeen year locust, when it first emerges from the ground, is a mass of fatness; all the poultry, many of the birds, hogs, and even cats, feed upon it ravenously.

Farmers who plant their corn late in a locust year, so that the locusts shall come up first, will not be bothered with the crows. A lady in Germantown, Pennsylvania—a well known naturalist—has given an interesting account of the feeding of this insect underground. By digging up a pear tree she found

ground. By digging up a pear tree she found great numbers attached to the roots and living by suction. The writer of this had a large brood hatched from the eggs left in the trees by those that were here in 1860, which he kept in the earth in flower pots for several mouths, and ted by writing the roots of reconstruction. and fed by giving the roots of young trees, and always found them attached by their lit-tle beaks, just as you see the aphides and many others feeding above ground.

the beaks, just as you see the aphides and many others feeding above ground.

If this locust is injurious, it must be to the trees while under ground, by exhausting the sap; and from records keps by some cidermaking families in Rahway, N. J., there is reason to believe that the apple crop is a good deal dependent upon the age of the locusts. The first half of their lives, or for eight or nine years after each appearance, the cidercrop has been found to be largest. It is certainly a very common saying that locust year is a good fruit year.

This insect above ground is harmless—it will neither bite you, sting you, nor poison you. It will eat none of your possessions. At the utmost it will but sip a little dew from the cups the skies have filled. If your heart is in the light place—if you contemplate the wonders of creation as you should—this little locust will give you great pleasure. It is one of the west beautiful creatures in the insect

cust will give you great pleasure. It is one of the most beautiful creatures in the insect world—elegant as the oriole among birds, or as the rose among flowers. "The red-eyed cicada," has been a theme for poetry in all ages, but the wings of this locust are its espe-cial beauty; as clear and pellucid as water, with bordering tint of yellow, beyond the power of the painter to imitate.

All who heard them in the neighborhood three years ago will remember how vocal the whole country was with their music. As with

whole country was with their music. As with most insects, the males are the only musicians. The "Phranch," long drawn out, of this locust, is not a voice, but is produced by a kind of drum, one on each side, just back and under the root of the wing. Touch this with the point of a pin and the voice ceases.

There is a variety of this locust in Brazil, where the noise of a single one can be heard a mile. The locusts on Statan Island have been heard on the Long Island side of the river, a distance of two miles. As the livinger number

heard on the Long Island side of the river, a distance of two miles. As the larger number come up at the same time, so the commencement of their singing is simultaneous.

In 1843, during the Millerite delusion, the sudden pouring forth of the locusts was looked upon as a sign that the "smash-up" was come, and many of the "believers" were looking for their aversion releases. ing for their ascension robes.

The muscular power of insects is indescri-

The muscular power of insects is indescribable, except by comparison. Entomologists tell us that if we could jump as fleas can, to clear the North river at one leap would be a small affair. Could men make drums of corresponding power to those of the locusts, Stentor would be nowhere—one would be enough for General Halleck to muster his million of men. men. The seventeen year locust is not the locust

of the Bible, but very different in appearance as well as habits. as well as habits.

"And Moses tretched forth his rod over the fand of Egypt, and the Lord brought an east wind upon the land all that day and all that night; and when it was morning, the east wind brought the locusts." And Joel says: "What the palmer worm hath left hath the locusts."

Coust eaten."

This locust was a grasshopper, to which our most common kind bears an exact resemblance, differing only in size, and is found in nearly all countries, but especially troublesome in hot, dry climates, and being larger as you approach the equator. Specimens from Central America measure five and a half inches in length, and eight inches when the wings are expanded. he common grasshopper of our fields in the ll is about one and a half inches long; that Egypt and Syria is a medium size between The number of these locusts or grasshoppers

The number of these locusts of grasshoppers is come countries is incredible to us. We have no insect plague at all to compare with them. Thempson, the missionary, gives most vivid descriptions of the destruction caused by them, realizing in one day the language of Joel, where he says: "The land is as the garden of Eden hedre them, and behind them a desolate wilderness—yea, and nothing shall escape them." He says that on one occasion he saw the young locusts so thick on the side of a

them." He says that on one occasion he saw
the young locusts so thick on the side of a
mountain that in their attempts to get out of
the way of his horse they rolled down the decivity so as to resemble the overflowing of a
bled of soft mortar.

These are the migratory locusts of the East,
and are the terror of the Arabians. If they
are so numerous as to consume all their food
before their wings have grown, they march
as an army in pursuit of more. The people
sometimes dig trenches to stop their progress.
The Emperor of Russia once sent an army of
thirty thousand men to fight them. A fer
their wings have grown, if food fails them
they take flight simultaneously, and such are they take flight simultaneously, and such are their numbers that the sunlight is obscured. They have been known to fall into the sea in such numbers that when washed ashore the stench from their decaying bodies has caused

pestilence.

We have nothing of this kind to fear from our locust. The female, in making provision for the tuture of her race, has an instinct that teaches her to deposit her eggs in the twigs of teaches her to deposit her eggs in the twigs of trees. The punctures she makes for this purpose sometimes kill these hranches, and are always deformities, but are soon outgrown.

Farmers who have young fruit orchards are often greatly alarmed at the advent of the locusts, and we see in some of the papers elaborate instructions given how to manage the trees. These editors andiarmers are more frightened than they will be hurt. Cultivate and manure your young orchards as they should be, and your trees will soon outgrow these wounds; but if badly punctured, treat them as you would your grape vines—prune severely—cut off the injured branches, and your trees will be the better for it.

The writer of this watched the locusts in 1860, with surpassing interest, and only re-

1860, with surpassing interest, and only re-grets that it will be so long before another

nothing is more wonderful than the instincts of insects, and the locust can teach us many lessons. How can they know, after groping about in the dark, far under ground, for nearly seventeen years, the exact day when all are to come up? How should they know that it is best to come in the dusk of the evening? Who tells them that in the critical time of their fransformation—while casting of their subterranean coat—they will be helpless; that for a time they will be white, and thus be for a time they will be white, and thus be peculiarly exposed to their enemies, the birds, but that in the night the birds will be asleep? Who tells them that as soon as they emerge from the ground they must direct their course toward the nearest tree? And who teaches them how to know a tree? Byes to them, for the seventeen years of their lives, had been as useless as to the fishes in the Mammoth Cave, but still they know that when that old cost is rest off their wines will be liberated: coost is east off their wings will be liberated; and, to give them a better chance to expand, they must be in such a position that gravity may help to unfold them. During this process, lasting about half an hour, the locust always

stands erect, the fluids of the body seem to rush into the cells of the wings, and the weigh unfolds them. Place them in a different po-sition and this delicate process is often spoiled

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]
THE 13th ARMY CORPS ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI IN THE REAR, Two MILES FROM VICKSBURG, June 1, 1863.

There is now a continuous chain of rifle-pits along our whole front, and generally so along the entire array lines. Half of our ar-tillery is planted within 250 pards of the ene-my's forts and other earth-works. A few pieces are less than 200 yards distant, and on the same altitude with the forts menacing them. Our advance pickets and shirp-shoot-ers are within 100 yards of the forts, some within 50 yards! Whenever a rebel is fool-heady enough to show himself, whiz! pop! bang! goes a dozen leaden messengers at him bangi gossa dozen leaden messengers at him to warn him of his danger! The embrasures are watched as closely as a vigilant, hungry cat would watch a rat-hole. If Messrs, Artil-lerymen exhibit any hostile demonstration, even so little as to show the muzzle of their pat war-dog, solid shot, shell, and minies set up an instantaneous howl, and belch forth sub-stantials at their sworn enemy. Thus is the enemy watched day and night on our front, and I believe this is the case all along the

and I believe this is the case all along the whole line.

A 9 o'clock this evening, our pickets on the left had quite an exciting skirmish which lasted about 15 minutes, during which time several pieces of artillery were fired by the enemy, and promptly returned. Having had cause to expect an attempt from the enemy to cut their way through our lines, we thought that the eventful hour had come. However, this sortie god a muletus but on it, and musketry rested got a quietus put on it, and musketry rested

until 11 P. M.

I had been to the front since half past eight, witnessing the bombardment of the city by the mortars from below the city. About 11 P. M., picket firing commenced at the left again, and extended rapidly along our whole front. It increased to a general skirmish, when our artillery opened in concert with terrific volleys on the enemy. We had but just laid down when this new attack broke out. Again. lown, when this new attack broke out. Again we hastened to the front—first being told that our shells had fired the city. As we reached the summit, a bright glare of fire and smoke our spens and bred the city. As we reached the summit, a bright glare of fire and smoke mingled together met our vision—ascending higher and higher—producing the conviction that it was more extensive than the burning of a house. It must have been near the Courthouse, but it is not probable that it was this building, as the stroke of its bell could be plainly heard ringing out the terrible cry of fire! fire! From the uppoar caused in the city, which could be heard above the din and strife of the firing in the rear, it was thought that the fire was being subdued by the enemy's soldiery; therefore two of our 30-pound Parrots were changed to that direction. They planted a dozen or more shells directly in the midst of the conflugration. The aito part of the military music scale saluted our cars (quite near enough—quite!) as we stood on the summit, almost entranced at the wild, exciting seens before us. Let us sum up the component parts of this midnight reveiry, held under the rosy glare of full-orbed Luna. Ingredient No. 1: Promiscuous musketry firing, with a fever heat on the spectators of an attack in force every moment. Ingredient No. 2: Extensive flashes of light on the borizon westward, forerunners of communication advertising us of huge mortar shells rising, as it were out of the hearm of light on the horizon westward, forerunners of communication advertising us of huge mortar shells rising, as it were, out of the bosom of the Mississippi—higher—higher—higher!—revolving o'er and o'er, exhibiting its lighted sparkling fuse at every revolution, until Venus is reached and encircled (not affectionately so, for "distance lends enchantment to the view"), and higher still o'er this most brilliant of heaven noctarnal diadays (not expension heaven's nocturnal diadens (not excepting pale, lonely Luna—only on courting nights), it describes an acute arc, halting at the apex as if struggling between artificial propelling power and gravitation, then down—down—faster and faster, it stricks and tears through the atmosphere, emitting sounds like forty escape values letting off steam, growing louder and harsher until near the earth; then a beautiful globe of crimson light breaks forth, often with a ring like Saturn encircling it, with bright eccentric scintillations of pyrotechnic genius—then a few seconds of time for sound to travel to us, then boom! time for sound to travel to us, then boom! a roar—a crush—approaching the awriul sublimity of heaven's loudest, fiercest thunders follow, echoing and reverberating through glen, ravine, and mountain top—ae, e'en to the sphere of clouds—then rolling away, and is soon lost in illimitable space! The result, we must for the present slow away with time. Ingredient No. 3—30's, 20's, and 10-pound Parrots, mingling their unearthly yells together; shells screaming, hissing, maniac-like o'er our heads—in front—in rear—all around us; enemy's bullets constantly importuning us for patronage—i.e. to shave off the elfin locks of our devoted craniums, trimming our sanded, sun bleached goates and mustaches; chauting a new stave of military music near our ing a new stave of military music near our aurial appendages (music composed by Signor England Neutrality Cartridge, Professor of Friendship, Sound International Policy, and

aurial appendages (music composed by Signor England Neutrality Cartridge, Professor of Friendship, Sound International Policy, and Goodwill of the African); stuffing air thick with smoke, intently listening for demonstrations on either flank, etc. Who says this is not midnight revelry and war?

The enemy must have suffered immensely, simply because our guns got the range of their encampments and of the heart of the city.

June 7d.—The bombardment which commenced so vicorously last evening continued aif night with abatement only at intervals. Morpheus, the drowsy god, could not be propitiated. His soporific highness left all of us in high dudgeon, with a very pointed and summary order for us to report to Mars.

This morning broke with a slight breeze fanning the heated atmosphere, with here and there a facecy cloud indicative of rain. However, it soon cleared away, and at 10 A. M. old Sol got his oven heated up to pretty near the baking point. Towards noon he became more merciful, and vouchsafed nato us half a dozen zepbyrs, and three breezes, all strongly perfumed with the odor of inanimate cow and sow, which some one had forgotten to accord the necessary and usual burial rites. Casual artillery firing continued throughout the day. It has been escertained beyond a doubt that the enemy are removing siege guns from the water-fiont, and placing them in position on our front. They labor night and day like beavers, strengthening and increasing their fortifications. If any one has ever thought or believed that Vichesburg is going to fall easily by charge or assault, let him be undeceived. If they are starved into a surrender, of course we shalf find means of crossing their moats or ditches, otherwise it will be a perilous undertaking and great loss of life must be the consequence, whether successful or not. It is never wise to gloss over facts nor to represent difficulties any lighter than they really are. The tenemy are doubtless on short rations, and their numbers probably only one third of our own, but as it is no

We have barricades of cotton and rifle pits within 100 yards of one of the enemy's heav-iest bastioned forts. The moon shone bright and clear, so that the practiced eye could easi-ly see the enemy at work. Our men are also at work and as much exposed to the enemy, but there was very little picket firing last

The rumor concerning Osterhaus is scarcely The ramor concerning ordered this morning.

I think it is, safe to premise that we shall have warm work here this week, and certainly so if Vicksburg does not fall within that time. I hope to be able to chronicle the entire success of our arms. More anon.

CADEZ ORION.

[Special Despatches to the Louisville Journal.]

[Special Despatches to the Louisville Journal.]

CINCINNATI, June 17.

A special despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette, dated Chickasaw Bayou, June 8, via Cairo, June 10, says: J. T. Sawyer, Esq., of Chicago, and Mr. Burnside, of Freeport, Ill., brother to the General, who have just arrived on the St. Louis, inform me that they this morning went on the field of the late struggle at Milliken's Bend, and from them I obtain the most reliable and distinct account I have yet heard of that affair. Some 70 dead bodies of negroes had been buried, and nearly one hundred rebel dead lay unburied, the negroes being determined to bury their own comrades first.

It must, from all accounts, have been one of the most horrible combats of the whole war. It appears the rebel force numbered about 6,000. The negroes were driven back until almost forced into the river, when they rallied and charged bayonets upon the rebels, offen pinning them to the earth; and when their bayonets were broken by clubbing their guns and beating out the brains of the enemy, the latter came on with a yell of no quarter.

My informants state that though having he latter came on with a yell of no quarter.

My informants state that though having traversed a number of fields, they have never before seen such ghastly-looking corpess. This indicates the terrible desperation with which the combatants struggled. The officers of the two negro regiments were fearfully designed by the appropriate took a torrible recimated, but the negroes took a terrible re-venge in the blood of rebel officers. One rebel Colonel was killed, and a large number

Below is a despatch to Gen. Grant in regard ed. slaughtered. The negroes becoming infuriated attacked the rebels and slaughtered them
like sheep, taking over 200 prisoners and driving back the Confederates. I also learn that
we captured five pieces of artillery. The Chootaw and DeKalb gunboats were there.

A. D. PORTER, Admiral.

Weary and worn to a skeleton form

He lay on a couch of pain, He talked of his mother far away, And he talked of his lonely wife, When the fever-frenzied his burning head And loosened his hold of life.

He talked of his home, the fair free land, The home of his childhood's play, He talked of his babe, and the large tears fell And rolled from his cheeks away.

We told him his feet might never again Walk over his native sod, But ere long they should tread the golden streets At home in the city of God.

And we said though his eyes would never behold. The forms of his earth's deep love,
He should wait for them there by the life-river fair.

But he wept and he talked of his burial lone In a stranger's unnoticed bed, That no rose by affection's hand would be trained We told him that God would mark the spot

Where all of his children lay, And not one of his loved ones be forgot But he sighed and whispered "so long, so long,

So many long weary years,
And my lonely wife and little one
Alone is a vale of tears." We told him the word of God had gone forth In truth and holiness, As the Friend of the widow's lonely life,

The Guide of the fatherless. When death had stilled that loving heart Kind hands with gentle care Had saved for her, that lonely wife, One tress of his long, bright hair.

Then they wrapped the worn-out soldier's clother Round she martyred hero's breast, And in his rude unvarnished bed Laid him sadly away to rest.

Not a hymn was sung, not a prayer was raised, Not a word of counsel said, But the hirding's rude, uncareful hands Piled the damp mould o'er his head.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journ AFFAIRS IN SIMPSON COUNTY. AFFAIRS IN SIMPSON COUNTY.

FRANKLIN, KY., June 11th, 1863.

This county having been less guarded has been, until lately, more exposed to rebel guerilla raids than any other on the line of the railroad. The result was that railroad-destroyers and rebel horse thieves have plied their vocation industriously, and, as to horse stealing, pretty successfully. Until some five weeks since, no soldiery have been stationed here for almost twelve months. Under the efficient administration of Gen. Judah, at Bowling Green, and of Capt. S. F. Johnson, who for a few weeks past has commanded a body of troops stationed here, we feel that the day of deliverance has dawned to the Union citizens of this region of country. The command of Captain Johnson are Kentuckians, a portion of them the 8th Kentucky cayalry, and a portion the 24th Kentucky inputry. It would be head to Johnson are Kentuckians, a portion of them the 8th Kentucky cavalry, and a portion the 34th Kentucky infantry. It would be hard to find a body of the same number of men more orderly, decorous, or well behaved. They are efficient in the discharge of their duties. Capt. Johnson is kind, but vigilant, and deals with treason as a crime to be encountered and crushed speedily and unsparingly. Lieut. Muricill, Provost Marshal, always at his post, treats all properly, but manifests that nice discrimination so necessary to meet properly all the various cases and questions coming before him. Captains Morrow and Coward, Lieuts. Abbat, Crandal, and Buckner, have proved themselves truly efficient in their spheres as commanders. We do not intend, by mentioning a portion of the command, any disparagement of others, either officers or soldiers, for they have, by their gentlemanly bearing and deportment, already established an enviable reputation in this com-

tlemanly bearing and deportment, arready established an enviable reputation in this community.

The rebels in this county are learning that The rebels in this county are learning that they must either be loyal or act so. The numerous military arrests and punishments here prove to them that the military authorities are in earnest—that loyal citizens shall be protected, and active rebels punished. The enforcement of one of Gen. Judah's wholesome orders, that of requiring rebels to make up the losses of Union citizens, sustained by the incursion of horse thieves, will, we think have a salutary effect.

You like short articles. We felt it our duty to say a word in commendation of the little

You like short articles. We fell it our duty to say a word in commendation of the little band of brave officers and soldiers stationed here, who are emphatically the right men in the right place, some of whom reside in your city. We are proud to know that they are appreciated and kindly treated by the citizens here, and we hope, when the war is over and the Union restored, the remembrance of officers, soldiers, and citizens of the times and days of our mixing and commingling will be pleasant and without alloy. Captain Johnson, whose time of calistment will soon expire, will raise a regiment ment will soon expire, will raise a regiment for the service under the recent act of Congress, and we know of no person who would make a more efficient regimental commander. May the war soon cease, the rebellion be crushed, and neace restored throughout the length and breadth of the land; a peace, how-ever, that leaves no dismemberment of the Union, no star stricken from the national ban-

HEADQUARTERS 1st BRIGADE, 10th DIVISION, 13th Abmy Corps, Dep't of the Tenn., Camp on Bayou, Pierre, Miss., May 5, 1863. To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Chancing to see a copy of the Daily Journal of the 24th ult, in which my name was favorably mentioned as a candidate in the Third Congressional District, I deem it proper clearly to define my present position in this crisis of our country, and to express a sincere wish that ample justice may be done to others. Seeing my country's danger in the very infancy of this rebellion, I girded on my sword to do battle for her existence, her laws, and her free institutions. After a two-years' struggle with the monster secession, and having gained battles and promotion, and expestruggie with the monster secession, and having gained battles and promotion, and experienced stern war in nearly all its phases, it is my strong conviction of duty, as well as of choice, that I can, in my humble capac tr, strike harder blows in the army than I could in the halls of Congress. Not only this, but there are others from our gallant State who deserve the honor of representing the people in Congress more than myself. Among the number I will mention the Hon. H. C. Grider, a patriot and a statesman—a man who came number I will mention the Hon. H. C. Griller, a patriot and a statesman—a man who came boldly out from a conglomerate mass of politicians who held various opinions (and I need not add that many were inimical to our Government), some directly opposed to the interests of our Commonwealth; he it was who proudly declared himself on the side of the Union. He has struggled and fought against treason incessantly, off 'midst danger and despair, but never once has he faltered or swerved from his first position.

To my friends in Simpson county, and throughout the entire Third Congressional District, I would say, go heart and hand in the support of your old and faithful representative, the Hon. H. C. Grider, providing he should permit his name to come before you. He is my first choice, and I trust that you will have the opportunity of electing him.

will have the opportunity of electing him.

When our country is once more at peace
within herself, and all the world beside, then
in caucus assembled we will make choice of the best and most eligible men to represent our noble old State, and should there be among the chosen number any scarred and war-begrimed veterans, let them be remem-bered as their merist deserve. Until then (I speak for myself), I feel that I can render my

untry better service fighting than making litical speeches. I remain a patriot and freeman, S. G. BURBRIDGE. FRANKLIN, TENN., June 10, 1863. To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: In reading your daily issue of the 8th inst. In reading your daily issue of the 8th inst, I noticed a letter concerning the recent fight at this place. The author of that statement appears to know no other regiment save the 85th Indiana infantry, and the 7th Kentucky cavalry. I will inform you that the old regiment, so well known in Kentucky as the 33d Indiana infantry, participated in the affair. If you could have seen a portion of the 33d boys cutting their way backwards and forwards through the rebels, you would no doubt say ahat we are entitled to some of the glory. I would be pleased to see the thing set right before the people.

I. I. GRAHAM,

Sergt, Co. C. 33d Ind.

H. Q. 4 MILES IN REAR OF VICKSBURG,) The siege is still prosecuted with more firing. During the past two days several of the enemy's guns have been silenced by our batteries and sharp-shooters. Deserters say the garrison was upon the point of mutiny. Some are desirous of flighting their way out to Johnson, to which the chief officers will not consent. All previous reports of destitution are confirmed. June 10.

The rebels occupy Sartoria and Yazoo City. Full accounts from Milliken's Bend make our loss in the recent battle 140 in killed and 135 wounded. Col. Seib, and eight officers were wounded. Four Lieutenants were killed

were wounded. Four Deutetians were known in command of the negro troops.

The blacks, it is admitted, have fought with great bravery after the black flag was raised by the enemy, killing every rebel they reached. The rebels were under McCollech, who Mississippi River, June 7, 1863.

The enemy attacked Milliken's Bend this afternoon. The negro regiments at first refused to be a prisoner in fused to fight, and, as far as captured, were slaughtered. The negroes becoming infusion

The rebels, under Peter Everett, robbed the citizens of about \$16,000 worth of goods and

Three boats came from below this morning and last night, but they brought nothing later

from Vicksburg.

A special to the Commercial dated Satortia.

A special to the Commercial dated Satortia, on the Yazoo River, forty miles above Haines Bluff, June 6, 1 o'clock P. M., says General Blatr's troops returned from here to Vicksburg nearly a week ago. They stripped the Yazoo Valley of all subsistence, driving before them the live stock and burning the grain; 500 cattle were driven to Haines Bluff.

There was slight skirmishing yesterday between the enemy's cavalry and our troops, in which we lost between 30 and 40 in killed and wounded. To-day the enemy appeared in such force in the neighborhood that General Kimball believed himself unable to maintain his position, and sending his baggage by river, he commenced falling back on Haines's Bluff by land. Generals Johnston and Breckinridge are reported at Yazoo City, 25 miles above. re reported at Yazoo City, 25 miles above, ight divisions strong.

Gen. Grant arrived at dark, expecting to ind Gen. Kimball here, and returned immediate

ately. Affairs are culminating.

Washington, June 14.

Latest.—The following is taken from Richmond papers of the 11th: Our loss at Brandy Station, in the cavalry attack by the Yankees, is variously stated. Information at the provost office at Culpepper Conrthouse yesterday was, that about 200 of our men were taken prisoners, killed, and wounded, but is supposed to read seriously wounded. Some put the figure higher and some lower. They gained so much ground as to capture Gen. Stuart's headquarters near Brandy, and also Brandy Station, and destroyed some stores.

A rumor reached headquarters this morning to the effect that Mosby, finding himself so hotly pursued by our forces, had disbanded his men, and that they had taken to the woods.

[Special to the Louisville Journal.] WASHINGTON, June 14.

[Special to the Louisville Journal.]

[Special to the Louisville Journal.]

CINCINAATI, June 16.

A special to the Cincinnati Gazette, dated Cairo, June 15, says: By the steamer Continental I learn the following from your Memphis correspondent under date of the 13th. The steamer Hiawatha arrived to-day only three days from Young's Point. Her officers report everything quiet along the river. They saw a few guerillas at Island No. 63, but they offered no riolence as the boat passed. From Lieut. W. M. Manden, of the 20th Iowa, a passenger on the Hiawathe, I learn the following. At Vicksburg no great results or grand move-Vicksburg no great results or grand move-ments had taken place up to the 10th. Skirm-ishing and sharpshooting continued as usual, and Grant's mining and other operations, calulated evidently to reduce Vicksburg, were

enlated evidently to reduce views of the sorting were progressing satisfactorily.

There was no news of an advance, or in fact of any movement, on the part of Joe Johnston, who was reported in the vicinity of Jackson, massing his forces preparatory to a ovement at no distant day. General Frank P. Blair had just returned General Frank P. Blar had just returned from another reconnoissance in force. He had carefully patrolled the country for forty miles back of Vicksburg, and found only a few guerillas, who fied at his approach in too great haste to enable him to capture one for obtaining information.

There was yet no enemy in the vicinity of

obtaining information.

There was yet no enemy in the vicinity of Haines's Bluff, but General Sherman had everything in readiness for their reception. No enemy had been seen since the fighting of Saturday and Sunday, the 6th and 7th inst., in the neighborhood of Milliken's Bend and Vanna's Bend in the neighborhood of Milliken's Bend and Young's Point, but their coming will be fatal should they again attack our forces.

Nothing is said by the passengers as to the reported sinking of the gunboat Choctaw, and it is believed to be a canard.

Milliken's Bend, La., June 10, via Cairo, June 15.—A brigade of rebels under General McCullough, brother to Ben, attacked the 7th, 11th, and 13th Louisiana, and the 15th Missission, colored regiments, in all about one

ippi, colored regiments, in all about one housand men, on Sunday morning last at this dace. A fight ensuest, in which the negoes cought like heroes, but were forced to take refuge behind piles of cotton on account of the superior numbers of the enemy. After the first volley the negroes clubbed their muskets, and went in for a hand to hand fight. The rebels shouted no quarter, and bayonetted the woun-ded. The colored troops took up the cry, and played the same game. Negroes and rebels were found dead on the field each transfixed with the ayonet of the other. Several rebels were ound with their skulls mashed in by the ne-

oes' muskets. Gen. McCullough is reported dead from the effects of the amputation necessary from a wound received. The total killed yet heard from is 78, wounded 154. The rebels lost about 100 killed. Their wounded were removed. NEW YORK, June 16.

All our militia regiments are getting under arms at the city armories. Bells were rung at midnight in Brooklyn calling out minute men and regiments. They assembled at 8 o'clock. Large numbers leave this morning for Philadelphia. New York, June 16.
The Baltimore American of Monday says: The most reliable information we have been able to obtain is to the following effect: An attack was made on Saturday moraing on a small force of our men at Berryville, under Gen. M. C. Reynolds of which the 1st Maryland

battery formed a part. They fell back before superior numbers and joined Gen. Milroy at Winchester after a sharp engagement, the re-Winchester after a sharp engagement, the results of which are unknown.

At the same time, Winchester was attacked in front from the south by a force reported to be under command of the successor of Stonewall Jackson. The troops that made the attack at Berryville are reported to be under command of Gen. Trimble.

A third force, after this encounter, are said

A third force, after all schoolment, he say to have captured a detachment of our mean at Bunker Hill, and then moved on Martinsburg. At 4 P. M. yesterday they demanded the surrender of Martinsburg, giving 40 minutes for the women and children to leave own.
Tyler, who commands at Martinsburg,

Gen. Tyler, who commands at Martinsburg, refused to surrender, and an artillery fight ensued. At 7:15 P. M. the wires were broken between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, and what occurred after that was not known.

A battle was also in progress at Winchester yesterday—the result of which is unknown.

Gen. Milroy tepulsed Ewell on Saturday, and said he could hold out until reinforcements reached him. If unable to sustain his position, he would have to fall back on the line to Romney, as the Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg roads are held by the enemy. [Special to the Louisville Journal.]

A great scare took place a few days since at Augusta, Ga., eccasioned by a report that a body of Federal raiders were in the vicinity. The most intense excitement is said to have prevailed among all classes.

The plantations of Jeff and Joe Davis have been totally devastated, and the negroes remaining on the estates driven off by Federal soldiers.

Wheeler is reported on the way back to our

left.
Capt. J. Edward Stacy, of the 2d Kentucky cavalry, serving on General Gilbert's staff, has been dishonorably dismissed from the service for forgery. He is ordered beyond the lines, not to return during the war.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT. Whereas, the armed insurrectionary combinations now existing in several of the States are threatening to make inroads into the States of Maryland, Western Virginia, Penn-States of Maryland, Western Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, requiring an additional military force for the service of the United States: Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States and Commander-in-Ohief of the army and navy there-of, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States 100, 000 militia from the following States, viz: From the State of Maryland 10,000, from the State of Pennsylvania 50,000, from the State From the State of Maryland 10,000, from the State of Pennsylvania 50,000, from the State of Ohio 30,000, from the State of Western Virginia 10,000, to be mustered into the service of the United States forthwith, and to serve for the period of six months from the date of such muster into the service, unless sooner discharged, to be mustered in as infantry, artillery, and cavalry, in proportion which will be known through the War Department, which department will also designations. partment, which department will also designate the several places of rendezvous. These mate the several places of rendezvous. These militia are to be organized according to the rules and regulations of the volunteer service, and each orders as may hereafter be issued. The States aforesaid will be respectively credited under the enrollment act for the militia service rendered under this proclamation.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto, set my hand, and caused the real of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, on the 15th day of June, 1863, and of the independence of the United States the 87th.

By the President.

WM. H. SEWAED, Secretary of State.

Washington, June 15.
Richmond papers of Saturday contain the Richmond papers of Saturday contain the following items:

The State prison and the city fail are so completely jammed with all sorts of prisoners and criminals that the authorities know not what to do with them. There are now detailed in Libby prison one hundred and thirty-five Yankee officers, ninety-five of whom were captured near Rome, Ga. They are detained together with citizen prisoners until the United States Government comes to terms on the issue pending between our and their commissioners.

missioners. Our losses at Culpepper on Tuesday were Our losses at Culpepper on Iuesday were heavy, and among them were some of our best officers. Our casualties were fifty killed, two hundred wounded, and five hundred prisoners. Among the killed was General Wright.

Pathadelphia June 16.

The Mayor has issued aproclamation in view of the urgent necessity of instant action to protect the capital negative field the closing of stores, and calling on the propie to connect themselves immediately with the existing military organizations for the defence of the city.

CINCINNATI, June 15. Specials from Indianapolis say the military sent to Rush county had returned. Gen. Mans-field errested a number of suspicious persons and required them to give tonds for fature

ood behavior.

A number of troops left for Fulton county
n Saturday night, where the enrolling com-nissioner's papers were seized and destroyed. scripts, recruited from among the rebel prison ers at Camp Morton for 5th Tennesses cavalry left Indianapolis on Saturday, to join the regi-ment at Lexington, Ky. [Herald's Despatch.]

TRIUNE, June 14.
A new army denominated the reserve corp A new army denominated the reserve corps has been created, called the Department of the Cumberland, and placed under command of Maj. Gen. Gordan Granger, with its headquarters at Triune, to be composed of three divisions, commanded by Brig. Gens. J. D. Morgan, R. S. Granger, and A. Baird.

A strong force of the enemy, estimated at 10,000, under Forrest and Col. Cruse, are still bovering about the front. hovering about the front.

New York, June 15.

New York, June 15.

The World's New Orleans letter of the 7th states that a small body of Grierson's cavalry, which was sent to reconnoitre in the vicinity of Clinton, came upon some 1,200 rebel cavalry. It is reported that Capt. Davis and 30 mer were killed 40 taken prisoners and 63. men were killed, 40 taken prisoners, and 60 horses captured by the rebels. The rest escaped and returned to our army. It was feared the cavalry would follow and make a raid on Baton Rouge, where our supplies are, and a small force had been sent to protect them.

HARBISDURG, June 15.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has issued a preclamation saying the State is again threatened with invasion, and the President has issued his preclamation for 50,000 men from Pennsylvania, and I now appeal to all citizens of Pennsylvania who are willing defend their homes, to rush in their might in this hour of peril. The issue is one of preserva-

tion or destruction.

That it is the purpose of the enemy who invade our border with all the strength he-can command, is apparent. I, therefore, call upon all men capable of bearing arms to enroll themselves, and to give aid to the efforts to be put forth for the salvation of the common country. CINCINNATI, June 15.

The Governor of Ohio has called out 30,000 colunteers to repel invasion.

Baltimore, June 15.

Gen. Milroy was surrounded at Winchester by 18,000 rebels, but, after a desperate fight, he cut his way through and united with our firces at Harper's Ferry. Our forces at Martinsburg have also fallen back on Harper's Ferry.

Sr. Louis, June 15. At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day on the subject of memorializing Secre-tary Chase regarding the restrictions of trade with the Southern States, Gen. Walbridge, with the Southern States, Gen. Walbridge, of New York, made a speech, in which he expressed the opinien that it would be wise for the Government, as soon as possession was taken of any portion of the Southern States, to throw it open immediately to commerce with the least possible restriction, since our armies go to extend the blessings of the Federal Constitution, which was itself founded on the necessities of commerce.

The enrolled militia of this county have been ordered to drill daily until further orders,

New York, June 15.

A Panama letter states that the Captain of

A Panama letter states that the Captain of the American sloop George Green reports he saw a ship on fire about Cape Horn and presaw a ship on fire about Cape Horn and pre-pared to run down to her assistance, when he discovered a steamer with the rebel flag bear-ing down for him. Another large American ship appeared when the George Green escaped. It is thought the steamer was the British steamer Fisiguma, bound to San Francisco. Captain Lambert, of the whaling schooner King Fisher, states that vessel was captured and burned by the pirate Alabama, March 23, in latitude 20° north, longitude 26° 20' west. After stating the facts, the Captain gives a long card of admiring thanks to the pirates for treating him decently while aboard.

for treating him decently while aboard.

ALBANK, June 15.

The Governor received to-day a telegram from Washington, calling for 20,000 militle immediately. The Governor has summoned the several Major-Generals of the State militia to Albany for consultation, and taken steps for the rapid organization, that he can bring out 5,000 without delay. The General commanding the 8th division promises 2,000. A draft will be made under the State law to fill to the maximum number all the militia regiments in the State, and from these the 20,000 will be supplied. They are called to serve six months, and will be credited to the State as three years men. Under the impending national draft they are to serve without State or national bounty. out State or national bounty.

The rebels entered Chambersburg at nine o'clock to-night.
FORTRESS MONROE, June 14. The flag-of-truce boat arrived last evening from City Point with 550 exchanged prison-

ers, all privates.

The English and Austrian Consuls arrived on the New York, having been ordered out of the Confederate States by the rebel authori-

It has been arranged between Col. Ludlow It has been arranged between Col. Ludhw and the United States Commissioner for the excharge of prisoners that surgeons shall not be treated as prisoners of war.

No exchange of officers can be at present made. A number of United States officers are held by the rebel authorities under charges intended to bring them under the operation of that act of the rebel Congress which consigns to execution all officers taken in command of or in command with armed negroes and much

r in company with armed negroes and mu-

lattocs.

Ludlow will not, by making any special exchange of officers, acknowledge the right of the rebel authorities to discriminate among our forces by detaining some and releasing others. He insists that all shall be released under the cartel, and we have enough rebel officers now in our possession to hold in reserve for retalisation. Richmond papers of the 13th have been re-ceived, which say the reported taking of Hel-ena, some days since, grew out of the fact that some rebel troops made a feint on that place, and succeeded in capturing a wagon train and some misoners.

and succeeded in capturing a wagon train and some prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.

A despatch from Greencastle, Pa., dated 10:30 this morning, reports as follows:

Our troops are now passing here in their retreat from Hagerstown to Chambersburg. Hagerstown has been evacuated. All the rolling stock of the Railroad and all the stores have been removed. Rumor fixes the rebel force at 10,000, but it is probably exaggrerated.

Hardshurg. June 15.

HARRISBURG, June 15.

To Wm. G. Thomas, Philadelphia:
The President calls for 100,000 men for a term of not exceeding six months; all men so term of not exceeding six months; all men so raised are to be credited to the draft. Gen. Lee's army is approaching in force. We must have men immediately to check him. Can you not raise a force at once. The men are to be equipped and paid by the United States. (Signed)

A. G. CURTIN.

New York, June 15.

Gov. Andrew, who is here, has tendered to the Government the services of all available Massachusetts militia.

BALTIMORE, June 15.

The American's special report from Harper's

BALTIMORE, June 15.

The American's special report from Harper's Ferry says Gen. Milroy succeeded in cutting his way through the rebel lines and reached there this morning. After evacuating Winchester the fighting was very desperate. We repulsed the enemy repeatedly, with heavy loss, but finally they were heavily reinforced, and Gen. Milroy made his arrangements on Sunday to abandon Winchester, finding that the rebels were endeavoring to closely invest the place. He lost some two hundred men in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Military movements are in progress to check Military movements are in progress to check the rebel movement in this direction, which it would not be proper to particularize.

Washington, June 15.
Gunboats are reported in the James River and Chickahominy. Our troops in the Pennsula are said to have fallen back to avoid being taken on the flank from the navigable

water.

New York, June 15.

The brig Arabella, from Aspinwall, arrived this morning. She reports she was boarded by the pirate. Toemy, on the 12th, in latitude and reported having destroyed two on the 12th, and sent their orewsto Philadelphia.

12th, and sent their crews to Philadelphia.

Chambersburg, June 15.

Licutenant Palmer has just returned from Greencastle, and had to fight his way out two miles this side that place. He reports the enemy advancing in three columns, one towards Waynesboro and Gettysburg, one direct to Chambersburg, and one towards Mercersburg and Cave Mountains. It is not known whether they will proceed in short columns or concentrate.

The New York 7th have offered their services to aid in resisting the invision of Pennsylvania, and expected to leave for Harrisburg to-morrow.

New York, June 16.

Second Despatch.—It is ascertained that the main portion of the Array of the Potomac have retired from the line of the Rappahannock—a movement rendered necessary by that of the enemy. All wounded and sick—a large number—have been brought away and transferred to be suited in the visibility of Washion. 800 at Rochester, and 500 at Plattsburg.

number-have been brought away and transferred to hospitals in the vicinity of Washington:
The exact whereabouts of Gen. Lee is supposed to be near or at Thoroughfare Gap. Covernor Smith has issued a proclamation convening the General Assembly on Thursday, to provide for raising troops for the emergency.

A Fortress Monroe letter to the A forces abore letter to the Herald states that an expedition composing the 40th Massachusetts, 179th Pennsylvania, 139th N. York made a raid up the Peninsula over 15 miles, but found only a few bushwhackers. They captured a robel captain and two privates. The country was completely deserted. The gunboats also made a raid, and destroyed a number of robel residence used as size.

stations. Harrisburg, June 16, 1 A. M. Everything is gloomy here; the indications re that the rebels will be in sight of here by to-morrow, and in the absence of troops to stop the advance of the rebels, the destruction of all the bridges along the Susquehanna is heat may prove fatal to many.

As fast as troops reach here they are sent to are being constructed.

(Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.) Muneralesboro, June 16.

Morgan is reported again this side of the umberland and occupying Lebanon. A poron of his forces are also at Alexandria and

tion of his forces are also at Alexandria and Liberty. The object seems to be to assist in harvesting crops.

Deserters from the front say that four brigades, supported by seven pieces of artillery, hold Bell Buckle, and that Hoover's Gap is occupied by a brigade of mounted infantry and one regiment of Georgians afoot. They say the rebels are confident of their ability to hold Vicksburg, and are looking for Bragg to take the offensive. to take the offensive.
First Lieut. Wm. H. Pipkin, of the 9th Kentheky, and Second Lieut. Avery Byers, of the
17th Kentucky, have resigned the service.

New York, June 16.

The World prints the following from the Savannah Republican of June 9th:

We are informed by a gentleman who had conversation with an officer from Vicksburg, which place he left a few days ago, that Johnston succeeded in crossing the Big Black river and driving the Federals, who concentrated their force for an immediate attack from him. He succeeded in reinforcing the garrians. trated their force for an immediate attack from him. He succeeded in reinforcing the garri-son of Vicksburg with a force under Graeral Walker Four Federal Generals are known to be killed, among them Gen. Sherman. The World says a Union despatch has been

received confirming the above.

A Baltimore despatch to the Philadelphia Enquirer states that late arrivals from Harper's Ferry say that all is safe there, and that dilroy had reached the Ferry. Harper's Ferry A Baltimore correspondent of the Enquirer.

lated at five o'clock P. M. on Monday, Says: I learn from high authority that a battle has been going on to-day, on the old Bull Rua ground, between Hooker and Lee. Hooker is fround, between hooker and Lee. Hooker is loing good service.

The train from Baltimore on Monday morn-ng did not go further than Elliott's Mill.

The rebels are said to appear in fall force at Point of Rocks.

Point of Rocks.

A Harrisburg despatch, dated two o'clock this (Tuesday) morning says all the important documents at the Capitol are being removed to a place of safety in case evacuation in accession.

is necessary.

HARRISBURG, June 16.

To the People of Philadelphia:
For nearly a week past it has been publicly known that the rebel force were about to enter Pennsylvania. On the 12th inst. an urgent call was made on the people to raise a department army corps for the defence of the State. Yesterday under the proclamation of the President the militia were called out. To-day a new and pressing exhortation has been given. is necessary. new and pressing exhortation has been given to furnish men to repel the invasion. Phila-delphia has not responded. Meanwhile the enemy is six miles this side of Chambersburg enemy is six miles this side of Chambersburg and advancing rapidly. Our Capital is threatened, and we may be disgraced by its fall, while the men who should be driving the outlaws from our soil are quibbling about the possible term of service for six months. It never was intended to keep them beyond the continuance of the emergency. You all know this by what happened when the militia were called out last year. You then trusted your Government and were not deceived. Trust it again now. I will accept men without references. again now. I will accept men without refer again now. I will accept men without reference to the six months term. If you do not wish to bear the ignousiny of shirking from the defense of your State, come forward at once. Close your places of business and apply your hearts to the work. Come in such organizations as you can form.

(Signed)

A. G. CURTIN.

WASHINGTON, June 16.
The following official telegram from Gen. The following official telegram from Gen. Milroy has been received:

I am in with the greater part of my command. The fortifications at Winchester were invested by about 15 000 rebels and 20 pieces of artillery. They carried my outer works by by storm at 6 o'clock Sunday evening. I spiked all my guns on Sunday evening, and left with my whole command at 1 o'clock Monday morning, bringing all the horses of my artillery and wagons, but was intercepted. my artillery and wagons, but was intercepted by an overwhelming rebel force, with artil-lery, four miles this side of Winchester, on the Winchester road, and after a desperate fight of two hours, I got through. We were pursued by a large cavalry force, which picks

pursued by a large cavairy force, which piek-ed up a number of my weary boys. I think my loss will not exceed 2,000 killed, wounded and missing.

HARRISBURG, June 16.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have received a despatch stating that the rebels were within nine miles of Carlisle at noon toon the 19th of March, 1863, with great pleasure and all of my ability. If my views and political policy as foreshadowed do not suit a majority of the legal voters of Henry county, a retirement to private life will have no terrors for me; but, on the contrary, many pleasures. I am subject to a convention of the Union Democracy of Henry county.

Yours, very respectfully,

ald wif

day.

The State-house bell in this city will be rung this afternoon to call the people to arms.

The public are awakening to a sense of the HARRISBURG, June 16, 1 P. M.

The telegraph operator at London, Franklin county, reports that our pickets brought in a rebel prisoner who reported the rebels in heavy force in the Cumberland valley. The Bedford telegraph operator also reports that a scout just came in who says the rebels are in Cumberland with a force of 6,000 cavalry. There are no Union troops here. There is no one at Cumberland to resist them. The citizens are flying.

BALTIMORE, June 16.

There is no later news from the upper Poto-

There is no later news from the upper Poto-The City Councils were convened at twelve

o'clock last night, and met this morning to devise ways and means to co-operate with the Governor of the State and commanding General of this department to raise the city's proportion of the ten thousand men called for to repel the invasion.

Governor Bradford has issued a proclamation calling muon the citizens of Baltimore Governor Bradford has issued a proclama-tion calling upon the citizens of Baltimore and people of Maryland to raily to defend their State from invasion, as there is no or-ganized militia in the State. He announces that he will fall back on the recent enrolment for the draft; but he hopes there is patrioti-ism sufficient among our people to raise the force needed from volunteers. The Governor press immediate action

urges immediate action Sr. Louis, June 16.

Arrivals from below to-day bring efficial despatches from Grant to noon of the 11th. Reinforcements were arriving and taking positions.

The movements of Kirby Smith on the Louisiana side were attracting attention, and he would be watched. It is doubtful about his having means to cross the river, but the numerous bayous may afford him facilities to make the attempt.

It is pretty well ascertained that the Vicks-

burg garrison is on quarter rations of corn meal and pea flour, and the supply of these articles are very limited. Their fresh beef is

Jackson is said to have arrived with a division of eavalry from Bragg.
Grant is confident and hopeful.
About two hundred prisoners arrived here from Vicksburg to-day. from Vicksburg to-day.

PHILADRIPHIA, June 16.

A letter from Harrisburg, dated 1 P. M., says a train of 100 wagons, which left Martinsburg on Sunday, arrived safely. The rebels' advance this morning was 5 mies east of Chambersburg. Col. Smith, commanding at Hagerstown, had a fight an hour and a half yesterday, when he was surrounded and forced to surrender. The banks removed their deposits yesterday, and the State archives are being removed to Philadelphia.

Hundreds of persons arrived from the south side of the river, bringing in all their horses, cattle, and other valuables.

side of the river, bringing in all their horses, cattle, and other valuables.

Working parties are engaged in preparing works of defence on the opposite side of the river. Good resistance could be male if troops were here to man the guns. Government officers expect the arrival of the rebels ro-night or to-morrow. If they reach here so soon there will be little prospect of a successful defence, but if delayed thousands will reach here within 24 hours, as the country is thoroughly within 24 hours, as the country is thoroughly

ALBANY, N. Y., June 16.

General McClellan arrived here this evening and proceeded directly to Governor Seymour's residence. They are in consultation together.
This evening the 7th, 11th, 13th, 28th, 37th, 47th, 65th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 71st, and 7tth are under marching orders. The 7th and 71st leave to-night. Marching orders have also been issued to 1,360 volunteers at New Drop,

Gen. McClellan is in Albany for the purpose of aiding Gov. Seymour in organizing and sending forward troops for the defense of Pendsylvania. One thousand four hundred men are already secured, and they are beginning to so forward. The following additional militia regiments are under orders to move: Sth. 22d, 56th, 23d, 30th, and 34th.

Volunteer regiments here waiting to be Volunteer regiments here waiting to be mustered out offer their services.

News from Vicksburg to the evening of the 12th has been received. No change is reported in the progress of the siege.

General Dennis, in command at Milliken's

Washington, June 16. It is officially known here that, up to this hour, the rebels have made no attack upon Harper's Ferry. The enemy is in considerable force at Charlestown, eight miles from Harper's Ferry.

New York, June 16. Advices per steamer Fulton state that a slegram was received in New Orleans on the norning of the 7th announcing the commence-than the black of the Part Hudson at ment of the bombardment of Port Hudson at two o'clock that morning.

Gen. Sherman was in a critical condition, his leg having been amputated.

The hospitals at Baton Rouge are filled to overflowing with sick and wounded soldiers from Port Hudson, and it is feared the extreme

Improved for 1863. Four regiments of the enroled militia of this county have been called into active service. Gen. Davidson having assumed command of the District of Southeast Missouri, with his headquarters in the field, General W. K. Strong, of New York, has been ordered to the command of the District of St. Louis. Gen. Blunt has forbidden the circulation of the Cancassian. Chicago. Times. Columbus THE ONLY PERFECT COMBINE

MACHINE IN USE, Having Two Distinct Motions, A Slow Motion to the Sickle in Reapin A Fast Motion to the Knife in Mowin the Cancassian, Chicago Times, Columbus Crisis, Cincinnati Enquirer, and New York World in his Department.

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Nicholas Reinhart's Heirs, &c., In Chancery
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ment of the estate of Nicholas Benhart, d

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FOR CONGRESS. WE are authorized to announce Col. JOHN H.
McHENRY as a candidate for Congressional District of Kentucky.

2n Drawners.

m24 wtJuni²
2n District
WE are authorized to announce Hon. HENEY GRI
DER as a candidate for re-election to Congress
from the 34-District, subject to the convention of the
Union Democracy to be held at Glasgow on the 13th of
May. May.

W.E. are authorized to avnounce J. W. Gorlin, W.E. are authorized to avnounce J. W. Gorlin, Gorlington, Barren county, as a candidate for C. gress for the 2d District, subject to the convention the Union Democracy to be held at Glasgow on tath of May.

In this city, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Thomas officially, Mr. Charles H. Shafer to Miss Molling

DIED.

on the evening of the 12th inst. Lieure Camser of Henry A. and Mary Dumesnil.

At Graham's Hotel, on Fourth street, on the leth nst., at half-past four o'clock P. M., of congestion of the brain, Marion Hukil, a Gumberland River pilot.

In this city, Saturday night, 13th inst., G. M. Can-

THE Hon. ROB. MALLORY is a candidate for W. M. H. RANDALL, of Laurel county, is the Union N. N. COWGILL, of Fulton county, is a candidate.

N. to represent the First District in the next U.:
House of Representatives.

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mulatio boy, 5 feet 9 inches high, and about 22 years of age.

DAVE, a man, who says he belongs to Ralph Martin, of Wilson county, Tena. Sald, boy is about 5 feet 8 inches high, very black, and about 25 years of age.

JIM, a man, who says he belongs to John Scruggs, of Lawrence county, Ala: is 5 feet 10 inches high, dark copper colored, and about 25 years to be Rodg. GAR CE, a monty, Ky, 1 is 5 feet 5 inches high, very black, and about 25 years of age.

CLARA, a weman, who says she belongs to Jim. Anderson, of Huntsville, Ala., 5 feet 5 inches high, copper colored, and about 21 years of age.

MIRE, a man, who says he belongs to E. W. Duighty, of Angusta, Ga., 5 feet 6 inches high, 28 or 30 years of age.

HEXDERSON, a man, belonging to Wm. L. Hudspeth, formerly of this county, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark mulatto, pook-marked, and mbout 25 years of age.

Jailer of Simpson co., Xy.

RUNAWAYS.

THE FOLLOWING NEGROES have been committed to the Bullitt county Jail:
One negro woman calling herself MARGA-REF MOORE, is about 330 of 34 years old, black slort, weights about 125 pounds, and says she belongs Sam Moore, of Hunisville, Alabama.
Alacione female runaway slave (the daughter of the about color, iwelves years old, and

Also, a runaway staw eried who cans her house No. No. At house eight years old (hills of the said Margaret).

Also, a runaway staw girl who calls her name RED-LEY; hrown color, about six years old (shift of the said Margaret).

said Marquet).

Marquet), ithawar slave girl who calls her name CARpHANE, black color, about two years old/child of the
said Marquet), all belonging to the same person.

Mawom

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MANHOOD;

ichs about 12 pounds, and an opposed to the loore, of Huntaville, Alabama, ne female runaway slave (the daughter of the garet,, mulatto color, twelves years old, ami name ANAA.

a runaway slave child who calls her name a work olor, about eight years old child of

opkins county, Ky., on Green River, immediata-low the mouth of Pitman's Creek. Said land ich and fertile: also

nvilla: One is a large Brick, with 3 rooms, be titched, good out-houses, line garden, and goo It is one of the most pleasant locations in The ether two are good, new Frame Salidings, though for small families, with 1/4 acres of last

A CARD.

To the People of Henry County:

I announce myself as a candidate for the effice of Representative in the Legislature at the August election. My political course and policy is well known to the people of this county for the past two years, by my speeches and votes. In my former canvass of 1861, I was for any amount of men and money to put down the rebellion. I have voted men and money again. tily raised by means of a lever, to pass over obstriens. It may also be raise and folded over in ref the frame. It is made o the best cast-steel, it of the frame. It is made to the best cast-steel, brigid and strong.

Third-The entire machine, with the exception the tongne, is made of ironand steel, yet very light weighing less than 500 pounds. Width of swath, for three inches. down the rebellion. I have voted men and money, and I shall vote men and money again if elected, whenever it may be necessary, or all constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws. The great question is Government or no Government. I am for the Government of our fathers. I am for the Government and control our fathers. I am for the Government at any cost or price. I will not weight ment at any cost or price. I will not weigh our Government against dollars and cents, I am happy to know that I can distinguish be-tween a good Government and a bad President; one is for a few years only, and the other is for all time to come. I do not want the vote of any man that is for the division or devote of any man that is for the division or de-struction of this Government, for I would not know how to represent such a person. Lex-pect my support and votes from men who, are in favor of the Constitution and the per-petuation of this Government. At the late elections in the non-slaveholding States, Mr. Lincoln and the radicals were badly beaten and overthrown, and a conservative majority. Lincoln and, the radicals were badly beaten and overthrown, and a conservative majority was elected in their places who are willing to do justice to all parts of the Union. I am for putting down the rebellion just now. We can settle all other matters afterwards. I am for a vigorous prosecution of the war for the purpose of procuring a insting peace, for peace comes after war. The rebellion has 2nd many evil and devastating effects on the country and people and two good ones. It has given the

JAMES C. BASCOM MILLER & MOORE people, and two good ones. It has given the people a national currency that has or will enable every person to pay his debts who has the ability or will to pay; and it has Manufacturers. killed and destroyed the abolition party, it is to be hored, forever. I shall support the State JAS. S. PHELPS, ISAAC H. CALDWELL Late of Hopkinsville, Late Cash, Br. Bk. E

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